BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1860. NO. 19.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

JOHN F. HERRING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Will attend promptly to all business in above line entrusted to his care.
Office on North Water Street, over H. VonGlahn's Store.
December 8th, 1859—15-1m*

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

J. H. ROTHWELL,
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Will attend promptly to the collection of all Accounts, Notes, &c., entrusted to his care, for a reasonable commission; and will attend all Courts in the adjoining Counties for that purpose.
He also continues the Agency for the sale of Books, Newspapers, Periodicals, &c.
November 18, 1859—12-tf.

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
REFERS TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILMINGTON BOOK BINDERY.
(Basement of New "Journal Building.")
P. HEINSBERGER, PROPRIETOR.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION paid to the Binding of Periodicals, also Music, Law and Medical Books. All kind of Ruling executed with neatness and despatch; and Blankbooks of any pattern manufactured at reasonable prices.
Oct. 28th, 1859 9-3m

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

H. W. GROVES,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
September 23, 1859—4-6m

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.
☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

WILLIAM D. MAHN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water st.
April 8, 1859. 32-1y

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.; corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or ocharge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.
THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood,* giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare.*

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness.*

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia.*

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache.*

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic,* while

All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York.
Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY

"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.

SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL

Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.

If you are not satisfied, *try it.* All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

Rewards.

$25 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE A REWARD of twenty-five dollars for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in jail so I can get him, of my Turpentine Cooper, ISAAC. He is well known in New Hanover, and is supposed to be lurking about Long Creek and Moore's Creek. He left me without cause, so far as I know. H. McMILLAN.
Black River Chapel, New Hanover Co., N. C.,
Dec. 15th, 1859 16-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that three slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]

DESCRIPTIONS:

HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.
SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.
SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$150 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them.
C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER is in market for a number of Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call or address me at Six Runs, Sampson county, N. C. JOHN BARDEN.
August 19th, 1859. 52-6m

FULL CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO SELL NEGROES, are requested to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to pay prices that will justify persons to sell. Please call on me or address me at Clinton, N. C., and you shall have the worth of your Negroes if you will sell them to me; and that without telling fibs, or that Negroes have fallen. L. A. POWELL,
Aug. 5th, 1859.—49-6m* Clinton, N. C.

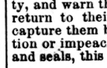
NOTICE TO SLAVE-HOLDERS IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

I AM IN MARKET NOW FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUYING NEGROES. All persons who have such property to dispose of would do well to call on me, or address me at Warsaw, N. C. I will go to any part of either of the above named States after negroes.
All letters promptly attended to.
August 26, 1859—52-6m. NORRIS FREDERICK.

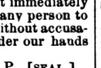
NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Russell & Bro., No. 30 North Water Street, where he has and will continue to receive a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, and such other articles as are usually kept in a Grocery Store, which he will sell low for cash. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
All Consignments of produce will receive prompt personal attention. D. M. FOYLES.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11th, 1859 11-tf

WM. L. JACOBS'
CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,
No. 39 *MARKET ST.,*
WILMINGTON, N. C.



THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.



Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.
He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.
☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. L. JACOBS.
April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33-1y.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

For Sale and to Let.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his tract of Land containing 500 acres, lying on the East side of Town Creek, in Brunswick county, about 14 miles from Wilmington. About fifty acres are cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation; on which is a Dwelling and outhouses.
Any one desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and examine the premises. J. B. STANDLAN.
Dec. 29th, 1859. 18-1m*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, his plantation, lying in the County of Duplin, on the Fayetteville road, three miles from Kenansville. The tract comprises 778 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and under cultivation. On the premises is a good DWELLING HOUSE, TWO FRAME BARNS, and all necessary out-buildings.
Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine the above Lands. The subscriber can be found on the premises. GEO. A. McCLAMMY.
Dec. 8th, 1859. 15-8t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN HORRY DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

I OFFER FOR SALE the balance of the Real Estate, in this District, owned by the late firm of Barnhill & Perkins, consisting of about 4,400 *ACRES excellent PINE, OAK & SWAMP LANDS.* Amongst this is some fine Cotton Lands; if situated in Marion District, or any other Cotton growing region, would readily command $10 to $20 per acre. The above will be sold in one body, or in separate tracts, to suit purchasers.—ALSO—I offer for sale their late residence, SNOW HILL. This is a delightful place, situated on the bend of Kingston Lake, commanding a broad and extended view of the same; is in the plan of the town of Conwayboro'; has a lot of four acres, on which is a comfortable dwelling containing five rooms and three fireplaces, together with Kitchen, Barns, Stables and all necessary out buildings. If desired, an adjoining tract of 100 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, balance well wooded, will be sold along with this place.
The whole, or any part of the above named Real Estate will be sold at a bargain, if applied for early.
To approved purchasers terms will be made easy.
THOS. W. BEATY,
Attorney in fact for Barnhill & Perkins.
Conwayboro', S. C., Dec. 1st, 1859. 14-tiF.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS in this town can be bought low, by application to
Conwayboro', S. C. Dec. 1. BUCK & BEATY.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS,* in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go West, will sell, on moderate terms, his PLANTATION in Columbus county, situated 36 miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and within from half-a-mile to one-and-a-half miles from the Waccamaw Lake.
The tract contains 1,000 acres, of which 200 acres are under good fence, and in order for cultivation, and well adapted to the production of CORN, PEAS, COTTON and POTATOES. If desired, two Plantations might be made, containing 300 or 400 acres each, of good productive land, or the whole might be included in one plantation, well situated in one body.
The RANGE for Cattle and Hogs is unquestionably the best in the lower part of the State.
On the place is a NEW DWELLING, with seven comfortable rooms, Negro Houses, new Barn, and other usual outhouses. The stock would be sold with Plantation if desired.
Sept. 16, 1859—3-6m* H. J. SMITH.

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY,
May 20, 1859—38-tf Green Swamp P. O., N. C.

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.

TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or any thing of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE M. D.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—**Beware of Runners and Hackmen,** who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Aug. 12, 1859. 50-1y

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.
PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches. in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
☞ Sole authorized Agents for above,
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES,
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their *NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT,* a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
*** Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 22. 47-1y

NOTICE.

THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or elsewhere, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

NOTICE.

BY ORDER of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, December Term, 1859, will be sold at the late residence of Charles Henry, dec'd, on Colley, upon six months' credit, the crop of Corn Fodder, Turpentine Tools and other articles not willed on the 10th of January next.
At the same time and place, the Negroes of the Estate will be hired for twelve months, upon the usual terms. Bonds and approved securities required.
Persons indebted to the estate are requested to pay.
Dec. 15-1t—17-tf P. MURPHY, *Adm'r pend. lite.*
Such portions of the stock as the widow desires, will be sold at the same time, place and terms.
P. MURPHY, *Agent.*

Schools.

WM. B. LYNCH'S SELECT SCHOOL,
ORANGE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS SCHOOL IS SITUATED IN A MORAL, healthy, country neighborhood, one mile from Mebansville Depot on the North Carolina Railroad.
Pupils will board in the family of the Principal. Board and tuition $100 per Session of five months. School opens 18th January, 1860.

REFERENCES:
Faculty of the University; A. Wilson, D. D., Melville, N. C.; Wm. Bingham & Sons, Oaks, N. C.
WM. B. LYNCH, Principal.
December 22d, 1859—17-4t.

LILLINGTON ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., NORTH CAROLINA.
S. W. CLEMENT, PRINCIPAL.
J. O. BOWDEN, ASSISTANT.

THE NEXT SESSION will begin on the 1st of February. The Academy will be furnished by the beginning of the term with a suitable Library and a set of Philosophical Apparatus. Attention will be given to that much neglected but highly important branch, Physical Education, and especially to exercise in Drilling.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Tuition in Primary Department,	$12 50
" " Higher Branches,	16 00
" " Languages and Higher Mathematics,	20 00
Board, including everything,	$8 per month
Contingent expenses,	1 00

Deductions made at my option.
December 22d, 1859—17-3m.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL open on the third Monday in January.

FACULTY:
REV. W. M. WINGATE, PRESIDENT,
PROF. W. T. WALTERS,
" W. G. SIMMONS,
" J. H. FOOTE,
" WM. ROYALL.

German will be taught as an extra study.
French will also be extra if pursued beyond the usual time allowed to it.
The Trustees feel that they have secured an able and well appointed Faculty. The College stands deservedly high for the high-toned morality and studious habits of its young men.
JAMES S. PUREFOY, *Treasurer.*
Forestville, N. C., Dec. 15, 1859. 17-tF1*

THE WILSON SCHOOLS.
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA.
D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
AND
Mrs. M. C. RICHARDSON, } *Principals,*
Aided by six Assistant Teachers and two Assistant Pupils.
THE SEVENTH SESSION will be re-opened for the admission of Pupils on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1860.
For Circulars, apply to Mr. Richardson, or to
16-tF1 J. B. WILLIAMS, *Private Secretary.*

MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 2nd Monday in December next, and continue 20 weeks. Magnolia is a village of recent growth, and is proverbial for health. It is situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, about midway between Wilmington and Goldsboro', and contains a number of handsome and tastefully arranged residences, a large and well constructed Church, (M. E.,) and three good stores. As evidence of the liberality, enterprise, and intelligence of the citizens, they have erected a College building at a cost of six or seven thousand dollars. This building is located at a sufficient distance from the railroad and depot, to be out of reach of the noise and excitement produced by the passing of the trains. The Male and Female departments will be conducted separately, in different apartments, conveniently fitted up for that purpose in the College. The studies pursued in both departments will be such as are best calculated to develope the minds of the pupils; and the instruction in all cases, will be thorough. Particular attention will be paid to the moral training of pupils. In the Male department, students will be prepared to enter the Freshman class at the University. The course of instruction pursued in the Female department will embrace all the branches, both solid and ornamental, usually taught in the best Female Seminaries.
Rates in Male Department, ...$ 8, 12, 16 and $20.
" " Female " ..... 8, 12 and $16.
Extra in the Female Department, Modern and Ancient Languages, each..... 5.
Music on the Piano, with use of Instrument, 20.
Painting at the usual rates.
Board in the best families, including everything, $8 per month.
P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
REBECCA SHAW, " " Female "
Duplin county, Nov. 21st, 1859 15-tf

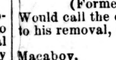
Jefferson Academy, Duplin County, N. C.
WM. L. MILLER, M. A., PRINCIPAL.

THE OBJECT of this School is to prepare young men for the University or any College, or for the active duties of life.
Terms per session of five months.
Tuition in English Branches, ...$15 00
" " Classics and Mathematics, ... 20 00
" " Advanced Classics and Mathematics, ... 25 00
Board eight dollars per month.
REFERENCES.—Rev. Lewis W. Green, DD., Danville, Ky.; Rev. J. R. Wilson, DD., Augusta, Ga.; Prof. C. S. Venable, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. A. A. Rice, Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. Jas. F. Dowdell, Chambers, County, Ala.; Hons. P. Powell & D. A. Wilson, Lynchburg, Va; Profs. Winston & Strange, Richmond, Va.; Profs. Martin & Holladay, Hampden Sidney, Va.; Rev. Jno. B. Sheaver, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Rev. Elias Harrison, DD., Alexandria Va.; Rev. T. V. Morse, DD., Richmond, Va.; and Caleb S. Hallowell, High School, Alexandria, Va.
For further information address the Principal, Branch's Store, Duplin Co., N. C.
Dec. 1st, 1859. 14-6t-w

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS SCHOOL will be opened again under the same corps of Teachers, on Thursday the 15th day of September next.
The scholastic year comprises ten months, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. Fees for Tuition as heretofore, and payable one half at Christmas, and the other at the close, viz: the second Thursday in July, 1860.
For further particulars a circular will be sent on application to T. OSCAR ROGERS, Principal,
or to D. MALLARD, Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.
July 22. 47-tf

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.



THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

ESTABLISHED 1760.
PETER LORILLARD,
SNUFF AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,)
Would call the especial attention of Grocers and Druggists to his removal, and also the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen,

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Fresh Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Irish High Toast,
Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING.	SMOKING.
No. 1,	P. A. L., or plain,	St. Jago,
No. 2,	Cavendish, or sweet,	Spanish,
Nos. 1 & 2 mix'd,	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canister,
Kitefoot,	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Pure Turkish.

A Circular of Prices will be sent on application.
N. B.—Note the new article of *Fresh* Scotch Snuff, which will be found a superior article for dipping purposes.
18-3m

THE
CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF A
VICTIM,
Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to those who suffer from nervous debility, indigestion, lowness of spirits, want of sleep, premature decay, &c.; as a consequence of youthful imprudence, or the baneful habit of self-abuse. At the same time pointing out the *certain means of self-cure.*
By one who has suffered from the above cause, and from misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery.—Single copies sent (post-free) on the receipt of a stamped envelope, bearing the address of the applicant.
Address, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.
Dec. 15th. 1859. 16-3m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & CO.'S (Baltimore) celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at *Baltimore prices* at shortest notice.
Circulars containing list of articles with prices furnished by ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Wilmington, N. C., October 21, 1859. 8-1y

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,

BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.
STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS.
A CHANCE TO OBTAIN
TWO HANDSOME STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING ALSO
AS A PREMIUM TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER!!
FICTION, NEWS, HUMOR, AGRICULTURE, THE MARKETS, &c., &c., &c.

The Proprietors of the SATURDAY EVENING POST—"the oldest and best of the Weeklies"—have the pleasure to announce to the reading public, that they have made an exclusive engagement with an Author whose powerful Stories have of late attracted great attention; and that they will open the year 1860 with a novelet, *written expressly for* THE POST, called

THE EARL'S DAUGHTERS.

By the Author of "THE RED COURT FARM," "THE ROCK," the "HESTER HALLIWELL" Stories, "THE SIX GRAY POWDERS," "THE DIAMOND BRACELET," &c., &c.
In this story, written expressly for THE POST, this powerful writer's genius has had full scope afforded it, and we are able to state—having read it in manuscript, for it is already in hand—that it will make a sensation, unless we are greatly mistaken, as one of the most powerful and interesting stories ever published.
To enable those unacquainted with THE POST, to judge of the richness and variety of its general contents, we may state that during the past year we have published novelets, stories, poems, essays, &c., from the pens of the following gifted writers:

G. P. R. JAMES.	MARY HOWITT.
CHARLES DICKENS.	AUTHOR OF "THE RED COURT FARM."
ALFRED TENNYSON.	AUTHOR OF "FARM OF FOUR ACRES."
CHARLES READE.	GRACE GREENWOOD.
H. W. LONGFELLOW.	MISS

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1860.

The Time and Place.

We suggested some time since that the time mentioned by our Cumberland friends for holding the Democratic Convention in this district, was rather too early, and that we preferred a later *day*—that indeed it would be impossible to get a *full* convention at an early day in January. This seems to be generally conceded. As for the place, personally we rather like Elizabethtown, but it has been urged that it is difficult to get there, there being few facilities of public conveyance. We would like to see the Convention here in Wilmington, at the time suggested by our friends in Brunswick, but we fear that our hotel room would be inadequate, and therefore cannot urge this place.

Suppose then that we suggest the Thursday after the third Monday in February, or the Thursday after the third Monday in March, that is the 23d of February or the 22d of March. The first named day may slightly interfere with County Court in Sampson, which is held that week. The second with Superior Court in Richmond. For reasons assigned some time since, we would prefer the meeting of the District Convention after that of the State Convention.

For the place—if not at Elizabethtown, then we say decidedly let us have it at Fayetteville. There are good hotel accommodations there, and it is the centre of the upper end of the district.

What say our friends to the 23d day of March, at Elizabethtown or Fayetteville?

OMITTED.—We find in looking over our Beaufort correspondence, giving us the proceedings of the M. E. Conference of the 16th December, that the following paragraph was omitted. It is but justice to state the proceedings of the 16th of December were copied from the Newbern *Progress*, our correspondent's letter failing to reach us until the day after the report from the *Progress* appeared in our paper—and we did not trouble ourselves at the time to make a comparison of the two reports.—It seems but justice to the parties interested that we should now publish the paragraph alluded to. It is as follows:

The name of Rev. D. B. Nicholson being called, the Bishop said that he had laid Mr. Nicholson's case over to hear charges against him by Rev. W. Carter. Mr. Carter arose and *withdrew* the charges!!

☞ It cannot be denied that there are dangers attendant upon the present position of our public affairs. It is evident that we are drifting from the safe grounds we once occupied—that the sense of security is no longer enjoyed as it once was—that the feeling of respect for our Federal Government and Federal Legislature is much diminished, and that the desire for disunion gains strength day by day—that men, many men, no longer look upon the Union of the States as a blessing, or the laws of Congress as a protection.

All this arises out of the too obvious tendency to use the government for the promotion of ends which it was not designed to subserve,—to make it, not the equal protector of all, but the mere agent of a majority, irrespective of the rights of minorities. Very few of the newly started movements of the day but have been liable to these objections. Their aim and effect has been to make certain classes or sections no longer the equal partners in a free government, but the *subjects* of laws passed, irrespective of their rights or feelings. Such must be the tendency of all parties organized on such narrow grounds as must of necessity exclude sections or classes. Such is the tendency of the Republican party, since it must exclude the South, such the tendency of the Know Nothing organization, since its pledged purpose was to exclude professors of a particular creed or citizens of a particular nativity. It will at once be seen that upon these two cardinal points, of aiming to make *subjects* and not citizens of particular portions of our population, and of bringing into the arena of politics and the sphere of government interference matters with which government ought to have nothing to do beyond extending that legal protection which all have a right to claim, there is the same radical and fatal error running through the theory and practice of Republicanism and Know Nothingism.

The "South American" is justly outraged at the attempt of any party or organization to deprive him of equal rights in the enjoyment of a particular description of property, or to set themselves up as the keepers of his conscience, with the right to censure him or denounce him because of his holding such propeety. Are the rights of conscience less sacred? Is it less a violation of the spirit of the Constitution to seek to deprive a man of the equal enjoyment of his religious belief than of his personal property? Surely the Northern Republican may find excuse in this—he may say that it is surely as much his right to examine into and interfere with the pecuniary and social relations of men towards each other as it is for the South American or Know Nothing to interfere with the relations between men and their God.

We do not write thus from any desire to engage in useless controversy or stir up unpleasant feelings, but simply because a reference to facts is essential to a proper understanding of the subject under consideration.—All must see how religious fanaticism is brought to act in sustaining sectional animosity at the North, and surely none can forget how, under the banner of the redoubted "Sam," whole armies of preachers, mainly at the North and East, forgetting the obligations of their sacred calling, either converted their pulpits into political rostrums, or plunged recklessly into the arena, as candidates for official station. The impetus which one species of fanaticism gave to another, cannot easily be forgotten, nor can it be disguised that the northern legislatures, chosen under the auspices of "Sam," became almost immediately the devoted followers of Sambo. All of nationality that the old whig party had at the North was soon obliterated, or if some few remnants were left, they sought shelter in the bosom of the Democracy. A feeling of insecurity has since pervaded the country, for few really know what may come about next in the remarkably degenerated position of politics and politicians. The odd movements initiated shortly after the inauguration of Mr. Pierce, brought to the surface such strange elements, and such strange men to represent these elements, that really the people are hardly to be blamed, if they are deficient in respect for, or confidence in their national legislature, and begin even to doubt of the republic.

All the isms of the day, all those things that have convulsed the country have, unfortunately, sought to rally followers around their banners by proposing to do something they had no right to do. And it will always be thus until the truly conservative men of the country rise in their strength and see that politics be kept within their legitimate sphere; until the controlling and influencing motto be to mind all your own business—do all your own duty, and leave your neighbor to do his, without interference with his rights, either of conscience or property.

Now let us ask our readers whether the conservative interests of the country can be benefitted, or the predominance of constitutional principles promoted by any compromise or abrogation of party duty by the Democratic members of the present House of Representatives. By adhering rigidly to their convictions of right, they may not be able to command success, but they will at least be conscious of having deserved it. They may not be able to elect the right man for Speaker, but at least they will not compromise themselves by voting for the wrong one. They will form a solid phalanx, a reliable nucleus around which to rally for the restoration of national confidence.

Where are We?

Self-government implies not simply the assent of the governed, but their support of the system they themselves have adopted for the regulation of their political affairs. Without this assent and support, the maintenance of republican government is impossible. Opinion is a large and controlling element. *It* must go with and sustain the action of government, or some other sanction, to wit, that of force must be resorted to and depended upon, and then self-government is at an end.

Is it not apparent to all that, apart from the talk of disunion which we hear in private circles and public meetings—which forms the staple of political harangues and leading editorials, Congress itself is in fact losing that power which it derived from popular respect,—that events are tending to show that the wheels of government may at any time be stopped and the confederacy be at any time virtually disorganized for want of the means to enable its machinery to perform its functions. All are aware that protracted difficulties in the way of organization, have in several cases of recent Congresses, deferred any legislation by the House of Representatives, and consequently by the Senate, and threatened more than once to put an end to the whole federative system. *Now* the U. S. Mails are carried by courtesy alone; *now* we have no Congress to take the proper action towards maintaining the public faith pledged to contractors and others.

Taking a calm survey of the field, is it not apparent that anarchy is more imminent than dissolution—that if things go on as they seem to be going now, the efficiency of the Federal Agency for the accomplishment of the objects for which it was instituted, will be seriously called in question,—the moral support so essential to free government will be withdrawn, and a something much worse than dissolution be the consequence.

All the Union-saving meetings that we have yet seen, leave the question practically untouched, and must do so, just as long as the more excited passions and vulgar prejudices of the community are in the ascendant, and those who ponder most openly to these passions and prejudices, are the most successful in obtaining the suffrages of the Northern masses. We see how Everett and Cushing spoke in Boston, we know what an eloquent appeal for the right Chas. O'Connor made in New York; but the ballot-box shows us that Banks is Governor of Massachusetts by a large majority—we see the Republicans in possession of the Empire State. We know that the majority of Congress does not represent the conservative element, and we know that for want of that element things are coming to that point at which thoughtful men begin to tremble for the character and the permanence of our institutions, and doubt the success of the great experiment of a federative republic.

We repeat that the most threatening danger now impending is that of disintegration, even more than dissolution—a general failure of the machine to work properly and harmoniously, or to answer the ends for which it was originally put in motion.

Now it is folly to lay the blame of this governmental decadence wholly upon Congress. The House of Representatives does represent those by whom it is elected. If the practical working of elections is left to those who are not the fittest or more conservative, the fault lies with those who neglect their own duty, for it is a duty that every citizen of a free republic owes to himself and to his country, to cast his vote and his influence in aid of the true principles of the constitution, and in conservation of the institutions under which he lives.

Delegates to State and District Convention and Executive Committee.

N. N. Nixon, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic County Meeting held here on Tuesday of last December County Court, has, in pursuance of a resolution of that meeting, made the following appointments:

DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.

Wilmington—James Fulton, B. F. Grady, L. B. Huggins, S. R. Bunting, E. L. Hall, W. C. Bettencourt, C. W. Styron, John G. Beauman, W. B. Asbe, Jas. Alderman.
Federal Point—J. G. Pickett, Jas. Burress, Jr.
Masonboro'—S. N. Cannon, Rich'd Beasley.
Middle Sound—O. F. Alexander, David S. Sanders.
Sandy Run—R. C. Nixon, D. R. Gornto.
Holly Shelter—Isaac Rochelle, Jno. P. Bannerman.
South Washington—Dr. R. H. Tate, Rob't Bannerman.
Rocky Point—Wm. M. Walker, David McIntyre.
Long Creek—Jno. Jones, W. S. Larkins.
Piney Woods—J. M. Alderman, Wm. A. Lamb.
Upper Black River—Owen Fennell, Lewis Highsmith.
Lower Black River—Jas. P. Moore, F. H. Bell.
Cainduck.—W. S. Pridgen, Simon Lewis.

DELEGATES TO DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Wilmington.—DuBrutz Cutlar, S. D. Wallace, Eli W. Hall, L. B. Bowden, Miles Costin, I. B. Erambert, H. B. Eilers, H. M. Curtis, A. Lamont, Dr. W. A. Berry.
Federal Point.—Jesse Craig, Wm. S. Newton.
Masonboro.—Chas. Craig, Jno. T. Hewett.
Middle Sound.—Jno. A. Sanders, A. J. Grady,
Sandy Run.—Jos. M. Foy, Geo. Shepard.
Holly Shelter.—David Williams, Sam'l Player.
South Washington.—Jno. D. Powers, E. T. Pigford.
Rocky Point.—R. W. Collins, T. A. McLendon.
Long Creek.—Joel Hines, Wm. Thompson.
Piney Woods.—Michael Register, Jno. Eakins.
Upper Black River.—Wm. Robinson, Usher Newkirk.
Lower Black River.—Owen Alderman, Joel L. Moore.
Cainduck.—Jno. T. Moore, J. J. Pridgen.

By a resolution of the County meeting, the names of the Chairman and Secretaries of that meeting are to be added to both lists of delegates.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to serve as an Executive Committee for this county:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. John D. Bellamy, James Kerr, R. K. Bryan, Dr. Jno. R. Larkins, Owen Fennell.

FROZEN UP.—Mr. Holt's proposed law about newspaper exchanges is not yet in operation, but it might as well be, for we are virtually deprived of them at any rate. We got one or two papers from the South, one or two from Boston, an ancient paper or two from New York, and one from Richmond this morning, all out of date and very dry of news. The cars were late getting in from the North this morning. We have no papers from Baltimore, Washington, Petersburg, Norfolk, Raleigh, Newbern, and if we did have, we presume they would be frozen up and not at all interesting, as usual. This *is* a cold spell indeed.—*Daily Journal, 4th inst.*

Presentation.

A pleasant little ceremony came off in this town Wednesday night last, in the shape of the presentation of a beautiful Cane, by the Conductors of the Wil. & Manchester Railroad, to R. B. McRae, Esq., the very clever and efficient Transportation and Ticket Agent of the Company. Harry Brock, Esq., on behalf of the Conductors, accompanied the presentation by a brief address, in which he truly and feelingly assured Mr. McRae that this offering sprang from friendship and esteem alone, and was neither a mere form, nor the result of interested motives. Mr. McRae replied, accepting the present in the spirit in which it was tendered, and reciprocating those feelings of friendship and esteem which Mr. Brock, on behalf of his friends, the Conductors, was so kind as to express.

The Cane is of ebony, with a massive gold head, on which is an inscription setting forth that it was presented to Mr. McRae, by the Conductors on the W. & M. R. R., whose names are engraved on the several faces, while a little below this, on a gold band, are engraved the arms of the two Carolinas, connected by a locomotive and train. The design is very tasteful and appropriately emblematic of a Road belonging to two States.

Daily Journal, 31st ult.

A QUEER RUMOR.—One of the latest rumors from Europe is to the effect that the Emperor of Austria intends abdicating in favor of his son, a child born 21st August, 1858, and appointing as Regent his brother, the Arch-Duke Maximilian, formerly Governor of the Lombardo-Venitian kingdom. The reason assigned is the state of the Empire, and the unwillingness of the Emperor to make the concessions which are deemed indispensably necessary to the salvation of the monarchy.

☞ They had scating last week on the Schuylkill River, at Phildelphia.

The Message.

Want of time and space in our yesterday's issue precluded any extended remarks upon the very striking Message of President Buchanan. It is remarkable for one thing—its force and vigor of expression. Nothing could afford a greater contrast to the platitudes and inanities of the usual "Queen's Speech" style, than the straightforward mode of expression adopted by this Chief Magistrate of a free republic. He leaves no doubt about what he means, and what he thinks, and he enforces his views with dignity and ability. His positions on the sectional question are too plainly stated to admit of any misapprehension, and too well and too constitutionally expressed to meet any dissent from the States' Rights Democrats of the country. He states *the* doctrine, as it ought to be stated, and no mistake.—His reference to Harper's Ferry is in good taste and feeling, as are also his exhortations to union and kind feeling.

We fear that the President is right on the subject of our difficulties with Mexico arising out of the deplorably disorganized condition of that country. We fear that the necessity may be imposed upon us of having resort to force, to obtain a just recognition of our rights as a nation, or the rights of our citizens as individuals. We must not only make stipulations with any authority which may exist for the time being in that country, but we must sustain that authority so that it may be enabled to keep faith with us. Under the present state of affairs we may make a treaty or stipulation with one government which another will repudiate; our citizens may pay duties to the officers of one government, and those of some other so-called government make them pay these same duties over again. Things cannot go on this way—a remedy must be found, and the best is probably that suggested by the President, namely, to sustain the Liberal government with sufficient force to make its authority respected, and see that that authority is employed in rendering justice to this country and its citizens. We think that the President ought to have authority to so employ the naval forces of the United States as to protect our commerce and citizens from the aggressions of revolutionary and irresponsible parties in the disturbed and contemptible little Spanish American States, Mexico included.

We would like Cuba by fair *purchase*, but we doubt the possibility of Cuba's selling, and still more of the present Congress voting the money for the U. S. to purchase with.

The tariff of 1846 ought to be re-enacted. About the Pacific Roads we cannot yet agree with the President, although he urges it with much ability.

There is one thing that must be remarked in connection with this message—it is well-calculated to give a decided contradiction to the assertions of those who affirm that no Northern man is to be trusted upon the slavery question, or rather the question of State equality in the Union, where the institution of slavery is involved. No Southern man could state the constitutional grounds upon which the South relies more distinctly than Mr. Buchanan does, and no Southern men could have been truer both in word and deed, than Mr. Buchanan and his predecessor, Mr. Peirce, have been.

Daily Journal, 30th ult.

The Reports.

We have already published the leading statements contained in the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General. We will give a brief synopsis of the reports of the other heads of departments.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY says that twenty steam vessels have been added to the Navy since the commencement of this administration, at a cost of less than five millions of dollars, and the Secretary recommends a still farther increase, by building more steamships, which can be maintained at a small cost, and go wherever they may be needed. The Secretary does not approve of very large and expensive vessels.

He recommends also an increase of the marine and medical corps, and of the pursers in the Navy. The number of midshipmen is also too small, and ought to be increased.

The Naval Academy at Annapolis is reported upon favorably as regards its general management, discipline and police. It is proposed to extend the course of instruction so as to make the French and Spanish languages enter into the final examination of midshipmen, also to give them instruction in engineering, in the manufacture of fire-works, and all ordnance matter into which gun-powder and its constituents enter; it is also recommended that a short course of naval architecture be introduced.

For the support of the navy and marine corps, and all other objects under the control of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, the estimates were $13,803,212 77; appropriation, $14,240,247 27; expenditures, $13,870,684 76.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the estimates were $14,616,298 23; appropriations, $14,508,354 23; expenditures, $14,659,267 76.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, the estimates were $13,500,370 80; appropriation, $10,464,769 55.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861 are $11,244,845 63; that is to say, for the navy proper, $9,997,115 58; for the marine corps, $699,736 05; and for all other objects, $567,994.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR reports the whole strength of the army at 17,498, of which not more than 11,000 are available for the field. This small force has been actively employed throughout the year in the defence of our vastly extended frontier from Indian violence and other depredations. The Secretary recommends the passage of a law authorizing the enlistment of men for the mounted corps, whose term of service shall be for six months, and who shall find their own horses at a stated per diem compensation. Such a force of frontiermen would be more efficient than any other against the hostile Indian tribes.

He recommends a provision for retiring infirm and disabled officers, enlisting the teamsters of the army, purchasing a full supply of camels for army use, and the increase of the coffee rations.

The expense of the army for the past year has been $13,098,725.

Among the improvements introduced, have been iron gun-carriages instead of wooden ones—a few of the rifled cannon, and patterns of horse equipments. The breech-loading fire-arms are especially recommended.—He urges the manufacture of more arms by the government, the establishment of a national foundry, and the erection of more works for national defence, particularly at New York.

The army in Utah does no good. Beyond an outward show, the Mormons pay no real deference to the laws and constitution of the United States. The laws of the Mormon Church and the will of the hierarchy are alone potential there.

He refers to the difficulties on the Texan frontier and the raid against Brownsville, and calls for action by Congress in the premises. The Secretary speaks of the action of the army in connection with the Harper's Ferry affair, and terms John Brown "a fanatical man, stimulated to recklessness and desperation by the constant teachings and intemperate appeals of wild and treasonable enthusiasts, unrestrained by the constitution and the laws of the land, by the precepts of religion, or by the appeals of humanity or mercy."

The Secretary of the Interior reports that the amount of land sold during the five quarters ending 30th September, 1859, was 4,970,500 acres, yielding $2,107,476. Over eleven millions of acres were otherwise disposed of.

The amount of money paid in pensions during the year ending June 30th, 1859, was $1,183,140 89. The number of pensioners is 11,585, of whom 10,667 are from the army, and 917 from the navy.

The number of revolutionary pensioners has dwindled down to 165, 89 having died during the present year.

One million of dollars will be required to take the census of 1860.

During the three quarters ending September 30th, 1859, 5,167 applications for new patents were received 813 caveats filed, and 3,334 issued and re-issued.

Abolitionist Bound Over—Cold Weather.

We learn from a friend just arrived from Raleigh, that on yesterday a man named Vestal, a school teacher in Chatham county, was brought before His Honor Judge Saunders, on the charge of giving free expression to abolition views, and it was said of circulating incendiary documents, but of this last fact our friend is not quite certain. It was proved that he had expressed sympathy with "Old Brown's" movement, and had declared himself in favor of the abolition of slavery. He was required to give bond in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance at the next term of Chatham Superior Court. He gave the bond, and departed.

At 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, the trees in Raleigh, and north, were loaded down with ice, the weather being as cold as blazes.

LEAP YEAR.—Among the other peculiarities of this year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty—how strangely the sixty sounds—is that it is leap year and census year. It is a year when *they say* ladies have the prerogative of taking the initiative in matters matrimonial. Whether they will exercise it or not remains to be seen. If properly attended to it might be made quite an institution. We shall see what we shall see.

But this is also the year during which the census-man goes around enumerating the people, together with their pigs and poultry, babies and other live-stock. The census man will be even so impolite as to ask the ladies their ages, for they put *that* down too, just as if it was any of their business. Napoleon Bonoparte once asked a worthy lady of defective hearing, how many children she had; thinking he inquired her age, she answered "Fifty-two next April." That would have been a fact for the census.

By the way, speaking of the census, we have noticed that the enumeration is seldom satisfactory to the people of growing towns who are apt to make conjectural calculations, a good deal in advance of the actual numbers. As political power depends upon population we trust that every facility will be given to the different census-takers to arrive at a full and fair enumeration of the inhabitants of each of our towns and counties.

The returns of the census will, no doubt, exhibit some strange results, and among them will be the still operating tendency of our people to congregate in towns and cities. Even more than in the over-crowded countries of the old, do the people in the United States consent to be jammed up in crowded cities and pursue indoor occupations. With a continent as a field on which to operate, agriculture is comparatively neglected. The average product per acre of wheat and other crops, escially at the North and Northwest has been declining with each decade. Improvident culture has been wearing out the soil, while the low rates at which new lands could be obtained has encouraged this process of exhaustion. But we think a point has been reached at which this downward tendency ought to stop, as, indeed, it has stopped in many portions of our own State. Men now improve the soil instead of exhausting it. Capital and skill are found necessary to, and remunerative in, the pursuits of agriculture, and we think that the depopulation of the country to swell the ranks of the towns has received a check.

Exports of the Year.

We publish under our commercial head our table of exports for the year just closed, as compared with that immediately preceding it. It will be seen that in all the articles going under the general denomination of naval stores there has been a decided increase, the production and exports, being the largest in the history of the port and section. The shipment of Spirits Turpentine exceeds that of any former year by over ten thousand casks, six thousand of this increase being in foreign exports. The crude article of Turpentine, as also Rosin, Tar and Pitch, are largely in excess.

The prices during the year have been at least fair—we should say remunerative, to the producer—Spirits having averaged at least 43 cents, and other articles in proportion. We fear that with the very greatly increased production, remunerative prices cannot be maintained unless the consumption be largely increased, which we see no reason to anticipate. It would be a wise policy to turn a portion of the labor now employed in the production of naval stores to the more direct pursuits of agriculture.

In the item of timber and lumber there is the same progressive diminution that we have noticed for some time past. The mills cannot fill orders, for a good and sufficient reason—they cannot get the timber to saw, and we learn that some are idle solely on this account. We notice that the few rafts brought in last week were sold at $10 25. $11, and $13 per thousand. We think that timber-getters need not be deterred for fear of not obtaining a ready sale at paying prices.

In pea-nuts there is an increase in the quantity shipped, while the prices are decidedly better. Rice shows an increase in quantity, although prices have not been maintained.

The gain on flour will about make up for the loss on wheat. Neither are very large items.

Cotton shows a falling off, but this is more apparent than real—that is, it is far from indicating any real falling off in the business of the port in that article, the excess of last year over this being due to a wholly accidental cause, namely, the prevalence of yellow fever at Charleston, preventing shipments through that port during the Fall of last year. In fact, instead of a decline there is a tangible increase in the real permanent business of the port in this staple. The great body of the Cotton shipped this year is North Carolina Cotton, and Eastern North Carolina is going into this culture with energy, and the books of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company show that it is gradually taking a course towards North Carolina ports, instead of those of Virginia.

The "Miscellaneous" list is slightly diversified between dried fruit and silver ore, beeswax and soap-stone. Would that the time were come when other metallic products will figure as largely as they ought to do, thus benefitting not only our port, but the State at large.

A NEW STAR.—Some years ago, as many of our readers will remember, Ole Bull was to perform on the violin at the old theatre, but did not, getting sick just at the moment when he was to come on the stage. Maurice Strakosch, the manager, announced to the audience that to all who desired, their money would be refunded. Few, if any desired it, and the concert proceeded without Ole Bull, which was something like Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. However, we recollect that a little girl, Adalina Patti, sister of Amalia Patti (Mad. Strakosch,) almost retrieved the fortunes of the night by her singing, so very remarkable in a mere child. She was certainly remarkable.

Since that time (some some five or six years since,) we heard nothing of little Patti, until within the last few weeks during which she has burst upon the operatic public of New York, and taken their suffrages by storm. The Gothamites aver that she is now, although only sixteen, superior to any prima donna on the stage; and, strangely enough, the newspaper critics of the Quaker city agree with those of "the metropolis." The rather spare and angular little girl that we remember singing here, has expanded into a charming young woman, and that no doubt helps out her singing.

☞ The New Year opens quite coolly and promises to give us a touch of a good, old fashioned winter, in fact the suddeness of the change which took place yesterday morning, when people woke up to find it freezing, may have had not a little to do with the intense appreciation of the coldness of the weather and its general discomfort. The cold came not on by degrees, but like a wedge reversed, butt-end foremost, without preface or apology. Such as it is, however, we must grin and bear it. Happy they who have the means to provide against the inclemency of the weather, and still more happy they who are enabled to enjoy the luxury of assisting others who may be in want of the comforts, or perhaps the common neccessaries of life; and we fear that the advent of the New Year finds too many in that condition—we fear that it always will be so; indeed, the Divine Founder of our faith, assures us that we will always have the poor with us, and always having with us those whose circumstances require the assistance of the helping hand of sisterly or brotherly kindness, should keep constantly alive those feelings of charity so earnestly insisted upon as the most essential element of the christian character.

It might be an interesting speculation to consider of the different feelings with which the coming in of a new year is regarded by different classes of people—the hopes, the fears, the anticipations to which the sight of this mile-stone on the journey of life gives rise, are almost as numerous and as variant as the men and women who indulge in them. How greatly is the coloring of objects and events dependent upon the medium through which they are viewed. The young, the hopeful, the successful look out upon the future with different eyes from those of the care-worn and the unhappy—from those of him who has fought the battle of life, and been worsted—who feels, perhaps, that his misfortunes have too often been only other names for his faults or his weaknesses. This last reflection adds the last drop of bitterness to the cup of misery, by depriving the poor victim of even the sustaining power of his own sympathy and approbation. Then indeed he is defenceless. Towards an erring brother or sister—towards one bowed down by misfortunes, either merited or unmerited, there is a charity to be exercised still purer and nobler than that which consists merely in alms-giving or the offer of physical assistance. There is the word of good cheer and encouragement—there is the kindly judgment that places the best construction upon the acts and motives of our frail humanity, that judges others as we would that others should judge us, that stops by the wayside to bind up the wounds of the distressed, and passes not haughtily by on the other side as though above sympathy with the fallen or the unfortunate. *This* charity is indeed the crowning virtue of the Christian character, and surely it is a virtue the exercise of which is pressed upon us by all the reflections to which the close of one year and the advent of another must give rise. Let each one of us look back at the year just gone, and see how far short his performances have fallen as compared with his resolves and with his own convictions of duty. Instead of being a year better, in too many cases we are a year worse. We may be sadder—we *must* be sadder, but are we wiser men? Every year that we travel onwards upon our journey to the grave, dispels some pleasing illusion or crushes some hope once cherished, while it binds still more firmly around us the chains with which custom, prejudice, habit, fetter the freedom of our actions and finally leave us little more than mere mechanical volition. How the ante-diluvian patriarchs could have sustained the burden of long centuries of life, is to us a mystery. That terrible myth, the Wandering Jew, embodies and recognizes the fearful idea of a limitless or indefinitely protracted duration of human life. *He cannot die!*

But if our hopes have been destined to disappointment, so have been many of our anticipations of evil;—troubles that at a distance seemed overwhelming, have, upon a nearer approach, passed harmlessly away, and left us to wonder at the groundlessness of our own fears. As in the past so it will be in the future. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. We will have enough of *that*—let us not borrow trouble, but rather seek for grounds of encouragement and sources of happiness, and to do so most advantageously let us carry into the new year as few of the disturbing passions and prejudices of the old one as possible. No man can harbor in his own breast malice, or uncharitableness, or anger, without injuring his own peace and happiness even more than the peace and happiness of those against whom such evil passions are directed.

But we become tedious. We do not wish to usurp the perogative of the pulpit by preaching to or at our readers. Our thoughts have carried us farther than we designed or anticipated. It may be that some one else feels as we do, and sympathises with the rather sombre impressions to which this season never fails to give rise in our mind or our feelings.

A Speaker.

Of course, if there is to be an organization at all, it must be nearer to the *time* of that organization than it was some weeks ago, but it is proper to remark that there is as yet no indication of the approach of that time. No plan has as yet been brought forward that affords any reasonable prospect of resulting in the election of a speaker. The weeks that have elapsed since the meeting of the House have only afforded members an opportunity of knowing what can *not* be done; not what *can* be. Most of the Southern Democrats would vote, and indeed have voted for a South American, but the Northern Democrats will not. They say, and no doubt with truth that with them in their districts, the antagonism between "Know Nothings" and Democrats has been and is as embittered as it could be between Republicans and Democrats. The number of these Democrats who thus hold out is not large but sufficient under existing circumstances to render nugatory the action of all the others in voting for a South American.

Judge Douglas is once more in his place in the Senate. It is said that the Judge is earnestly exerting himself to bring the New York and New Jersey anti-Lecompton Democrats into line. At present there appears to be little hope of success.

Neither house will be in session until Tuesday, (tomorrow,) and nothing will be done, we suppose in the way of fixing up things out of doors. The Senate when it does meet will be mainly given to debate over the President's Message. It can do little else. It cannot legislate until the House is prepared to co-operate with it.—*Daily Journal, 31st ult.*

CENTRAL AMERICA.—It appears that Great Britain cedes the Bay Islands and Ruatan to Honduras, and will now cede her possessions at San Juan to Nicaragua. These are the arrangements alluded to in the President's Message, as being calculated to dispose of the difficulties arising out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

DROWNED.—We regret to learn that Mr. J. E. Toomer of this place, got drowned on Saturday or Friday last, at Jones' Lock on the Cape Fear River. He was assisting to save some timber, where he, with two others, were carried under the dam. The other two swam ashore, but he could not, either from not knowing how to swim or being stunned. We understand that Mr. Toomer leaves a wife and three children in this place.

☞ There are 310 Churches in Philadelphia. Of these 19 are colored.

NO MAIL.—We have no mail this morning north of Goldsboro'. The want of connections is due no doubt to the very severe weather. We have no papers from any point north.

☞ The number of Indians within the limits of the United States and Territories, is set down by the Secretary of the Interior at 350,000.

☞ It would almost seem as though nature grieved "if ought inanimate e'er grieves," over the departing year. She will also be very apt to grieve over the one which is coming in, and to shed cold and rainy tears alike on the bier of 1859 and the cradle of 1860. The truth is that nature does not care a copper, but it flatters our human vanity to imagine so, if only in jest.—Nature keeps her own reckoning and pays no respect to our almanacs.

1859 has been quite an eventful year, with more than its fair share of wars and rumors of wars, insurrections, invasions and disturbances. The plains of Italy have been traversed by hostile armies, and the forces of two great military monarchies have been brought into fierce collision in masses almost unparalleld in the history of modern warfare, and the war abruptly began, was almost as abruptly closed, after the battle of Solferino had been lost by the bad generalship of the Austrian leaders, and the Emperor of the French felt that he could push his success no farther without the danger of meeting with reverses and the certainty of being involved in a general European war.

The British struggle in India has been brought to a close, and the Hindoo is once more prostrate at the feet of the European masters of his country. The military difficulties being overcome, the financial ones begin, and they are of the gravest character, since India must be for years a drain upon the British Treasury.

China, too, has engaged the attention of the world. We think China is preparing for herself difficulties of the most serious character. Already involved with the two great powers of Western Europe, she also seems to have recently taken such a course as must bring her into collision with the great Colossus of the Northeast, which lies across Europe and Asia, and stretches from the borders of Germany to the shores of the Pacific—from the mouth of the Niemen to that of the Amoor—from the Black Sea to the Frozen Ocean. What may be the result of all this, we cannot say. Of course China cannot resist the pressure of the great powers of Russia, France and Great Britain, although the manner in which her batteries were recently served upon the British when they attempted to force their way to Pekin, shows that the Tartar inhabitants of the North of China are far superior to the debased Cantonese of the South.

Will China keep her treaty stipulations with the United States? We shall see.

Our own continent has been the scene of stirring events during the year which is about closing. We need hardly mention the revolutions and changes which have occurred in the Spanish—American States to the South of us. These are chronic, and one year is so much like another, that nothing short of peace, or good government, in these countries, could surprise us. Mexico is drifting to a still worse place, day by day. The question becomes more pressing—What shall be done with her?

But our own country has not been as peaceful as it ought to have been—the growing estrangement between the sections has progressed with an accelerated motion, to which some peculiar circumstances have contributed not a little. Harper's Ferry has been sufficiently referred to and discussed. Of course no one supposes for a moment, that the mere incursion of a handful of fanatical criminals, could, of itself, have so powerfully excited the public mind. It derives its importance from being regarded as a consequence of the teachings of prominent leaders of public opinion at the North, and an indication of the state of feeling, too generally prevalent in that section. To the impious ravings of Wendell Phillips, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Cheever, and other loud-mouthed sympathisers with Brown we attach little importance, but to the elections North, endorsing those to whose doctrines Brown merely gave tangible effect, we must attach importance.

We are now without a Congress—an important department is without funds to carry on its operations, or maintain its faith—the public interests and the public character, are suffering—business and social intercourse between the different sections is interrupted, and all because fanatics must charge themselves with regulating the consciences, and the social institutions of other people, and because wiley demagogues, for the sake of power pelf stir up this feeling and pander to it.

What may arise during the coming year, who can tell. All Europe and America may be convulsed for aught we know, for there are plenty of disturbing elements. We hope for better things, and upon, we suppose the best plan for us all, is to do our duty, and leave the rest to providence, especially as we can't do anything else.

☞ It is a matter of complaint with business men at the South that the agents of Northern business houses and manufacturing establishments who pay no taxes, are subject to no rent and contribute nothing to the prosperity of the communities in which they solicit orders, are allowed to do so in direct competition with the resident who pays his share of the public burdens and contributes his due proportion to the general prosperity.

We have been informed, and we have no doubt of the correctness of our information, that almost weekly there are drummers here from the North, selling all sorts of wares and merchandize, by sample. Others taking measures for all manner of wearing apparel, so that many thousands of dollars worth of business is taken from our own business men, who pay town, county and State taxes, by those who pay *nothing*. It is said that even writing-paper has been sold by sample, a few reams here and a few there.

This is not fair. We trust that the laws will be rigidly enforced in all cases, and that where defective they will be so amended as at least to place our own people in as good a position as those from other States.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Dec. 30th, 1859.

Messrs. Editors: Below I give you the weights of several Hogs killed near this place a few days since:

One lot killed by Stephen Herring, Esq., weighed as follows: 338, 350, 406, 440, 487, 496, and the heaviest one—namely, the one weighing 496, was 16 months and 10 days old: and Everitt Herring, Esq., killed two weighing respectively, 475 and 416, and the one weighing 416 was of the same farrow of pigs as the largest one killed by Stephen Herring. Pretty good for old Duplin. If any one can beat it I should like to hear from him. A FARMER.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.—*Jefferson City, Jan. 1.*—The Overland Mail, with California dates to the 9th inst., reached here at noon to-day. No arrivals.

The business of San Francisco was dull.

Judge Hoffman, of the U. S. District Court, has filed an opinion confirming the Sherreback claim to 24,000 square feet of land on Rincon Hill and contiguous thereto, being some of the most valuable property in the city of San Francisco. The claim is based on what purports to be a Mexican grant to one Sherreback, in 1845. It was rejected in 1855 by the U. S. Board of Land Commissioners. To this decision an appeal was taken to the District Court. The unexpected confirmation of the claim by Judge Hoffman produced intense excitement, but the parties interested have gone to work in earnest to get the case re-opened. New testimony will be introduced, which it is believed will defeat the claim.—Property covered by this grant is now worth $500,000. Its prospective value is immense. There are already upon it some of the most elegant private residences in the city.

The coroner's inquest on the body of Eldridge Gerry Paige, Dow, Jr., resulted in a verdict of death from intemperance.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.—Leavenworth, K. T., Dec. 30.—The Pike's Peak express, with eleven days' later advices from Jefferson Territory, arrived here to-day, bringing $10,000 in dust.

The miners at Russell and Gregory's diggings had resisted the collection of taxes for the support of the Provisional government, which had created a temporary excitement.

The amount of dust exported from the gold region since May, is estimated at from one and a half to two millions of dollars.

We are requested by Mr. Treasurer Courts to say that he is ready to pay off the $500,000 bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, endorsed by the State of North Carolina, which fall due next month

Raleigh Standard.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 4, 1860.

There was nothing of importance done in the Senate yesterday. No vote in the House for Speaker.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands 11⅛ a 11¼ cents per lb. Flour firm; Southern $5 50 to $5 75 per bbl. Wheat firm. Corn buoyant; old yellow 95 cts. per bushel. Spirits Turpentine dull at 44 1-2 cents per gallon. Rice quiet.

PRINTERS.—Errors are sometimes laughable. A young clergyman printed a sermon, the subject of which was the necessity for moderate and rational relaxation, in which occurred the passage, "men should work and play too." The simple want of a stroke ruined it, and the religous world was scandalized by reading, "men should work and play, too!"

THE MORMONS.—The Mormons, according to their own census, are decreasing in Utah. In 1856 they numbered 38,000; in 1857 only 31,022, and in 1858 only about 30,000. They claim, however, that they are increasing in the country at large, and in the world, and they ascribe the diminution in Utah to temporary causes and absences. It is computed that there are 32,000 in Great Britain and Ireland, and 7,000 on the continent of Europe, besides some 5,000 in Canada, 4,000 in California, and several thousand in the Eastern States and South America. Altogether they number 120,000. Utah is the only place where they practice polygamy and carry out their theories of civil government, as well as of religion, and it is the only place where they do not increase.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the new "AGUE CURE" advertised in our columns. It is from such a quarter as will give the public confidence in its efficacy, and we have learned from reliable sources, that its virtues will sustain their fullest expectations. Citizens of the West cannot fail to appreciate the paramount value to them, of a safe and certain remedy for this afflicting distemper without either Quinine or minerals, and consequently without injury to the constitutional health. We have more than ordinary satisfaction in proclaiming this remedy, because we are convinced it will answer a crying want among us, and serve to relieve a great amount of suffering.

101-lt 19-lt *Republican, Warsaw, Ind.*

☞ 50 CENT AMBROTYPES at the fine Reception Rooms of T. E. HANBURY, by a new and splendid combination light, warranted as good as any heretofore taken for one dollar. Rooms in the Telegraph Building, opposite Kahnweiler & Bros'., and next to Dawson & McPeake's.
Dec. 2, 1859. 75-9t—16-tf

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of* "PULMONIC WAFERS," *in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale by all druggist in Wilmington.
HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO.,
Charleston, Wholesale Agents.
May 6, 1859.—205&36-eowly.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING established a *resident buyer* in the city of New York, and extended to him facilities for procuring "bargains as they occur," we feel that we have placed ourselves far in advance of our competitors, in our offering of cheap, handsome Goods, and late novelties. We receive weekly additions to our magnificent stock.
Sept. 29.—21 tf HEDRICK & RYAN.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.
FIRST ROUND.

January 7, 8, North East,.....Lillington.
" 14, 15, Whiteville,.....Liberty Chapel.
" 21, 22, Topsail,.....Meadow Bridge.
" 28, 29, Duplin,.....Providence.
February 4, 5, Wilmington.....Fifth Street.
" 11, 12, Elizabeth,.....Bladen Springs
" 18, 19, Onslow,.....Haw Branch.
" 25, 26, Sampson,.....McGee's.
March 3, 4, Smithville,.....Zoar.
" 10, 11, Bladen,.....Johnson's Chapel.

The following gentlemen are the District Stewards:—Messrs. Stephen D. Wallace, John C. Blocker, Duncan Cromartie, D. S. Saunders, J. C. Millis, Fletcher H. Bell, Jonathan W. Thompson, James Smith, Wm. J. Parker, Wm. H. Walker and Thos. J. Forlaw.

They are respectfully invited to meet at the office of the Rev. Jno. S. Long (basement of Front street Church,) in Wilmington, on Monday the 6th of February, 1860, at eleven o'clock, A. M. A special matter of business will claim their attention. CHARLES F. DEEMS.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
A MOST INVALUABLE MEDICINE.

This preparation which is purely vegetable will arrest and speedily cure the most inveterate cases, of Scrofula, Stubborn Ulcers, Fever sores, Pimples, Mercurial diseases, Liver complaint, loss of appetite, and other similar diseases.—In its operation it enters into the circulating fluids, passes through every part of the body, and assimilates itself with the different fibres, tissues and parts which comprise

"THE WONDERFUL MACHINE."

It harmonizes and unites with the *medicatrix naturæ* or life preserving principle, causes healthy secretions, invigorates the constitution, gives stamina to the debilitated frame, and soon restores the patient to sound and perfect health.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 10, Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
January 5th, 1860. 19-1w

Holloway's Pills and Ointment have been basely counterfeited, and as a protection to the consumer and the public generally they are requested to observe the water-mark, "Holloway, New York and London," which exists in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot and box. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Farcy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.
March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

HATHAWAY & CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

OFFER FOR SALE

4,250 sacks Ground Alum, Marshall's fine factory filled and Jeffrey's & Darcy's Salt.
400 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee.
150 barrels Clarified and Refined Sugars.
25 hhds. fair to choice Muscovado Sugar.
75 do. prime retailing Cuba Molasses.
100 casks prime new crop Rice.
45 hhds. *strictly choice* Western Bacon Sides and Shoulders.
100 barrels extra New River Mullets.
200 boxes Soap and Candles.
100 barrels Portland, New Orleans and refined Syrup.
100 do. Cincinnati, N. Y. City Mess and Prime Pork.
450 kegs Nails, of a good brand.

Also, Lard in barrels, tierces and kegs; Matches; Mustard, Yeast Powders, Tea, Hay, Gunny Bags, Gunny Bagging, Rope, &c., &c. Wholesale buyers visiting the city will find it to their interest to call upon us. 16-tf

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS.
NEVER DEBILITATES.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS.
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES BILLIOUS ATTACKS.
CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
CURES CHOLIC.
CURES FLATULENCY.

See advertisement in another column.
November 25. 13-2m

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday night, Dec. 29th, by Rev. John S. Long, Mr. W. H. BROWNING to Miss MARTHA ATKINSON.

In this town, on Wednesday evening, 3d inst., by W. T. J. Vann, Esq., Mr. JOHN NICHOLAS VAN SOLEN to Miss ALMIRA CARSON.

On the evening of the 28th inst., by the Rev. John S. Long, Mr. B. F. SMITH, of Georgetown, S. C., to Miss NANCY WOODARD of this city.

In this town, on the 29th inst., by W. T. J. Vann, Esq., Mr. JAMES W. BARNES, to Miss NAOMI A. WILDER.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by W. B. Flanner, Esq., Mr. ROBERT BELL, to Mrs. CATHARINE WOOD.

In Warren County, on the 21st inst., by Rev. Joseph B. Cheshire, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Mr. NICHOLAS M. LONG, Jr., of Halifax County, to Miss SALLIE H., only daughter of Gen'l. Sam'l. A. Williams, of Warren

DIED.

In this town, on the 2d instant, GEORGE WILLIAM, only son of C. and Louisa Dasher, aged 2 years.

FOR RENT.

THREE DWELLING HOURSES, situated on Federal Point, in this county. For particulars enquire of E. WESCOTT,
or LEWIS M. HEWLETT.
Wilmington, Jan. 4th, 1860—19-1t-102-1t*

PILOTS AT SMITHVILLE

CAN GET THE LIFE PRESERVING VEST and COAT for Winter Wear, at Manufacturer's prices, in Wilmington, if they will call at BALDWIN'S CLOTHING STORE,
Jan. 5. 38 Market street.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.

☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
Jan. 5.—19-1y No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.

NOTICE

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, Calvin Bowen, a young man about twenty years old, and about five feet four inches high. He was bound to the subscriber about eleven years ago, by the County Court of Columbus county, as an apprentice, until he was twenty-one years of age. He is supposed to be lurking about his relations in Brunswick or New Hanover county. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring said Bowen, under the penalty of the law.
Dec. 30th, 1859.—19-1t* JOHN CREECH.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

SAPONIFIER,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

With which every family, with their ordinary kitchen greese, can make all their Soap with little or no trouble—*Hard, Soft or Fancy.*

It will make hard water soft, clean Paint, remove Grease, &c., to perfection.

Abundant testimony in favor of the Saponifier, with *full* and *valuable* receipts for making different kinds of Soap, sent free, by addressing

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 396 Penn Street, Pittsburg, Pa., or
LEWIS JAMES & CO., Agents,
Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Be sure you get the original and patented article, manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., East Tarentum, Alleghany Co., Pa. 19 3m

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on the night of the 27th inst., a negro man named GREEN, aged about 40 years, tolerably bright complected, coarse, harsh looking skin, bushy head of hair, had whiskers when he left, weighs about 160 pounds, is close built, broad across the shoulders, quick step, and quick spoken when spoken to, and has a small naked spot on the top of his head.

I will give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again.

It is supposed that he went off with his young master, a boy of about eighteen years of age.

Address me at Earpsboro', Wake County, N. C.
Dec. 29, 1859. [19-tf] HENDERSON HOCUT.

FEVER AND AGUE,

from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious intension, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories, to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails.—Then the Fever follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does *cure* this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothace, Earache, Catarrh Asthma Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Chronic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord.—Hence arises what we term *acclimatation*. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reasons to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.

FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

Price 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Dec. 4th, 1860 102-1aweow—19-eowly

☞ NEGRO PASSES—Large lot just printed. For sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

SALE OF PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, on the first Monday in February, 1860, will offer for sale on the premises, to the highest bidder, these well known and popular Mineral Springs, situated in the county of Stokes, North Carolina, and within two miles of the county seat.—Rarely has there been presented to the public a watering place combining so many advantages, both as to location and the virtue of the water, as these Springs. They are situated in a high, healthy and abundant country, in the midst of most beautiful mountain scenery, within twelve miles of the main Stage Road, leading from Salem via Madison to Danville, and about the same distance from the Danville and High Point Railroad, which is now under survey and a large portion of the stock taken for its completion.—The Spring itself gushes out from the side of a hill, falls into a beautiful rock bason and in such a bold stream as promises an almost inexhaustable supply of water. The water has been analyzed by a most distinguished Chemist, and, to use his own language, "combines more of the healing virtues than any water South of the Saratoga. But these Springs have been largely patronized and their virtues have been specially tested in the cure of Scrofula, Cutaneous Affections, Dyspepsia and other diseases of the Stomach, &c., &c., as can be shown by the testimony of the subjects themselves. The improvements are good; the grounds are enclosed and the buildings, consisting of three large framed buildings and a number of Cabins, are amply sufficient to accommodate several hundred persons. Terms made known the day of sale. Purchasers would do well to examine for themselves. For further information apply to the subscriber, Rich Square, Northampton County, N. C.

P. SMALLWOOD.

January 5th, 1860—19-tds.

$50 REWARD

WILL BE PAID for the apprehension and delivery to me of my boy SAM, or his lodgment in the jail of New Hanover County. Sam is a bright yellow boy, well grown for 16 years old—no peculiar flesh marks, except a black mole on one of his cheeks. Sam has relations at a Dr. Garrett's, in Pitt county or Green, or at a Gen'l Williams, who owns his mother and others of his family. I purchased Sam of Rob't Jones, Esq., of Warren, five years ago, where he also has relations. JOHN H. HILL.
Wilmington, Dec. 29th, 1859. 97-d&wtf

TO SLAVE OWNERS.

CONSULT YOUR OWN INTERESTS, and if your negroes are afflicted with "Hernia," *buy them a "Truss,"* as this *opportunity occurs* to *many* only *once a year.* A supply on hand from the following makes:

Chase's Patent Double Truss;
" " Single "
Marsh & Co. " "
Brinkerhoff's " "

Also, Infants and Boys Trosses of various sizes. For sale by LOUIS B. ERAMBERT, Pharmaceutist,
Jan. 4th, 1860 Under the Hotel.
Herald copy.

GARDEN SEEDS
FLOWER SEEDS FROM R. BUIST.
GARDEN SEEDS FROM R. BUIST.
PEAS AND BEANS FROM JOHNSON, ROBBINS & CO.

For sale by L. B. ERAMBERT, Pharmaceutist,
Jan. 4th, 1860 Under the Hotel.
Herald copy.

SUGAR, SUGAR.

30 BBLS. STUART'S C. in store and for sale by
Jan. 4. T. H. McKOY & CO.

COFFEE, COFFEE.

150 BAGS VARIOUS GRADES, for sale by
Jan. 4. T. H. McKOY & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

I OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE my two HOUSES AND LOTS. One of the Lots is on Hanover street, at present occupied by myself. It fronts on Hanover 45 feet, and runs back to an alley 156 ft. The improvements are a good Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses; also a good well of Water, all in good order.

The other Lot fronts on Brunswick street 40 feet, running back to an alley 156 feet. The improvements are a Dwelling House and out-houses.

Also, two likely NEGRO MEN, one of them is a good Blacksmith, and the other is a helper. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on me at the W. & W. R. R. Depot.

ROBERTSON GILL.
Dec. 19, 1859. 89-1m—17-1m

$25 REWARD.

WILL BE GIVEN for the apprehension and jailing of my man JEREMIAH. He is a dark mulatto, about 23 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, well built, has a stoppage in his speech. He left my premises about 30 miles from here on the Wilmington and Georgetown, S. C. Road, on the 20th inst., any may be lurking near Lesburg, or Washington Station, in New Hanover Co., where he former ly belonged. MATHIAS HEWETT, or
D. PIGOTT.
Dec. 31, 1859. 99-1w—19-2t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, the very best French make. The styles are new and beautiful at BALDWIN'S.

CLOTH FROCK COATS, fine Doeskin Pants, Silk, Satin and Velvet Vests, very desirable goods. You can save 20 per cent. by purchasing these goods ready made at BALDWIN'S.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, containing Razors, Brushes, Combs, &c. &c., complete set of toilet articles at BALDWIN'S.

AGAIN WE CALL attention to the Over Coats selling at astonishingly low figures, at BALDWIN'S.

HAIR BRUSHES of all kinds. Dressing Combs for Ladies and Gentlemen. Pocket Combs, Shaving Soaps, &c., &c., at very low prices, at BALDWIN'S.

GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!!

NEW GLOVES new styles of gloves—gloves at lower prices, gloves of superior make—gloves of all sizes and kinds, at BALDWIN'S.

THE YEAR about to close finds us with a large stock on hand. We are daily selling at reduced prices—all winter fabrics. We must have room for the largest stock of Spring and Summer goods ever before opened in Wilmington. Call and secure bargains in reliable goods, at BALDWIN'S.

RAZORS! RAZORS!! RAZORS!!!

THE BEST Shaving Razors sold in the United States, are at BALDWIN'S.
Dec. 30th, 1859. 98-19-d&w.

JUST OPENED,

A VERY rich and handsome assortment of WINDOW SHADES of every size, with BELCHER'S PATENT PENDULUM FIXTURES. This is an entirely new fixture and its simplicity must recommend itself to any one at first sight; also a large assortment of Picture Frame Moulding.
Dec. 9th. C. POLVOGT.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THE SPRING SESSION will commence on Thursday, the 12th of January, 1860. No Institution in the State offers greater facilities for a thorough and accomplished education on more reasonable terms. Diligence in study, perfect propriety in deportment, and prudent economy in expenditures, are cardinal principles in our system of government. Board and tuition per session in the College course $70; in the Preparatory department, $60. Music, Painting, Embroidery, &c., at customary prices.

The daughters of all Ministers, who devote themselves exclusively to the ministry, of whatever denomination, will be educated free of charge for tuition. For a Catalogue, apply to the undersigned. S. M. FROST, *President.*
Dec. 27th, 1859. 95-10t—18-2t

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

THURSDAY, January 5th, 1860.

$360,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 629 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	50 Prizes of	1,000
1 "	50,000	60 "	500
1 "	30,000	153 "	400
1 "	20,000	20 Approximations	8,800
1 "	10,000		

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $20,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.
Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.
Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.
A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."
Dec. 19th, 1859. 89-17-1y

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810.....CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorised Capital,	$1,000,000
Capital Paid in,	500,000
Surplus,	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank,	$43,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit,	54,827 09
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,)	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured,	73,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford,	230,413 00
2,200 " " " New York,	197,750 00
710 " " " Boston,	74,620 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri,	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents,	74,245 00
Rail Road Stocks,	16,250 00
United States' Treasury Notes,	14,035 00
	803,769 8

DIRECTORS.

H. HUNTINGTON, CHARLES BOSWELL, JOY ALLYN,
ALBERT DAY, HENRY KENEY, JOHN P. BRACE,
JAMES GOODWIN, CALVIN DAY, CHARLES J. RUSS.
H. HUNTINGTON, *President.*
TIMO. C. ALLYN, *Secretary.*
C. C. LYMAN, *Assistant Secretary.*
WM. N. BOWERS, *Actuary.*

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at *low* rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, *the duly authorised Agent* for Wilmington and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities of New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.

H. R. SAVAGE, Agent.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, 1859.—141-26-1y*

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.31	@	32
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@12	00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 40	@	1 90
New	1 90	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	20	@	26
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13½
Rio	11	@	12½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	10	@	10¾
strict mid'g	10¾	@	10¾
good mid'g	00	@	10¾
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	12½	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb	7½	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	90	@	1 00
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb	19½	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	22	@	25
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	8 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	15 00	@18	00
do. No. 2	13 00	@14	00
do. No. 3	8 50	@11	00
Herrings, Fast	3 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	6 37½	@	6 40
Superfine	6 12½	@	6 15
Fine	5 85	@	5 90
Cross	5 60	@	5 65
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3½
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	62 50		
5 tons and over, "	60 00		
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 25		
Per ton	8 00	@10	00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	00	@	70
Oats	45	@	48
Peas, Cow	80	@	85
Do. B. Eye	1 00	@	1 10
Wheat, red	1 10	@	1 15
do. white	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	00	@	00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4¼
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5½	@	6
Dry	12	@	13
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 00	@	1 05
N. River	85	@	90
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	80 00	@85	00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70	@	75
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
F'y Boards	00 00	@12	50
Wide do.	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	7 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@16	00
planed	18 00	@19	00
clear	25 00	@30	00
Wide boards	14 00	@15	00
Scantling	12 00	@15	00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@13	00
re-sawed	0 00	@15	00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on.			
Cuba, Hhds	00	@	25
do. Bbls.	28	@	30
N. Orleans	42	@	45
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	33	@	35
N. E. Rum	43	@	45
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	40	@	45
do. Apple	65	@	1 00
do. Peach	1 25	@	1 50
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
*Virgin	0 00	@	2 12
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 65
Hard	0 00	@	1 65
Tar, ℔ bbl.,	0 00	@	1 90
do. in order,	0 00	@	0 00
Pitch do.,	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale,	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 1,	1 50	@	2 00
do. No. 2,	1 15	@	1 25
do. No. 3,	1 10	@	1 12½
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	40½
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	3½	@	4
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bushl	00	@	1 40
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	60	@	65
Irish, do.	00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	14½	@	15
Middlings,	00	@	12½
Shoulders	00	@	11
Hog round	12½	@	13
Western Bacon, Middlings	11½	@	11½
Shoulders	9½	@	9¾
N. C. Lard	12½	@	13
West'n do.	11½	@	12½
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	11½	@	12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	17 50	@18	00
Clear do.	00 00	@19	00
Butt	16 00	@17	00
Beef, Mess	00 00	@16	00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@20	00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	12½	@	25
do. dead	25	@	30
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 25	@	1 50
Mutton	1 25	@	1 50
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	00	@	00
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	1 95	@	1 40
do. fm store	1 50	@	1 60
fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Porto Rico	8	@	9
New Orleans	7¾	@	8
Muscovado	7¾	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	10½	@	12
C. Yellow	9	@	9½
Granulated	10¾	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00	@	5 00
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—Our deep and heart-felt gratitude is due to that Almighty Power which has bestowed upon us such varied and numerous blessings throughout the past year. The general health of the country has been excellent; our harvests have been unusually plentiful, and prosperity smiles throughout the land. Indeed notwithstanding our demerits, we have much reason to believe from past events in our history, that we have enjoyed the special protection of Divine Providence ever since our origin as a nation. We have been exposed to many threatening and alarming difficulties in our progress; but on each successive occasion the impending cloud has been dissipated at the moment it appeared ready to burst upon our head, and the danger to our institutions has passed away. May we ever be under the Divine guidance and protection!

Whilst it is the duty of the President "from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Union," I shall not refer in detail to the recent sad and bloody occurrences at Harper's Ferry. Still, it is proper to observe that these events, however bad and cruel in themselves, derive their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages and terminate at last in an open war by the North to abolish slavery in the South. Whilst, for myself, I entertain no such apprehension, they ought to afford a solemn warning to us all to beware of the approach of danger. Our Union is at stake of such inestimable value as to demand our constant and watchful vigilance for its preservation. In this view, let, me implore my countrymen, North and South, to cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary whose service commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conservative statesmen of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose firs. and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous, united and powerful.

We ought to reflect that in this age, and especially in this country, there is an incessant flux and reflux of public opinion. Questions which in their day assumed a most threatening aspect, have now nearly gone from the memory of men. They are "volcanoes burnt out, and on the lava and ashes and squalid scoriæ of old eruptions grow the peaceful olive, the cheering vine, and the sustaining corn." Such in my opinion, will prove to be the fate of the present sectional excitement, should those who wisely seek to apply the remedy, continue always to confine their efforts within the pale of the Constitution. If this course be pursued, the existing agitation on the subject of domestic slavery, like everything human, will have its day and give place to other and less threatening controversies. Public opinion is always powerful, and when it reaches a dangerous excess upon any question, the good sense of the people will furnish the corrective and bring it back within safe limits. Still, to hasten this auspicious result, at the present crisis, we ought to remember that every rational creature must be presumed to intend the natural consequences of his own teachings.—Those who announce abstract doctrines subversive of the Constitution and the Union, must not be surprised should their heated partizans advance one step further, and attempt by violence to carry these doctrines into practical effect.—In this view of the subject it ought never to be forgotten that, however great may have been the political advantages resulting from the Union to every portion of our common country, these would all prove to be as nothing should the time ever arrive when they cannot be enjoyed without serious danger to the personal safety of the people of fifteen members of the confederacy. If the peace of the domestic fireside throughout these States should ever be invaded—if the mothers of families within this extensive region should not be able to retire to rest at night without suffering dreadful apprehensions of what may be their own fate and that of their children before the morning—it would be vain to recount to such a people the political benefits which result to them from the Union. Self-preservation is the first instinct of nature; and therefore any state of society in which the sword is all the time suspended over the heads of the people must at last become intolerable. I indulge in no such gloomy forebodings. On the contrary, I firmly believe that the events at Harper's Ferry, by causing the people to pause and reflect upon the possible peril to their cherished institutions, will be the means, under Providence, of allaying the existing excitement and preventing future outbreaks of a similar character. They will resolve that the Constitution and the Union shall not be endangered by rash counsels, knowing that, should "the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken * * at the fountain," human power could never reunite the scattered and hostile fragments.

I cordially congratulate you upon the final settlement by the Supreme Court of the United States of the question of slavery in the Territories, which had presented an aspect so truly formidable at the commencement of my administration. The right of property in slaves has been established by many decisions of this tribunal. It was a right expressly recognised by the Constitution. Fortunately for the peace and harmony of the country, this right has been confirmed by the repeated legislative and executive action of the Federal Government during almost the entire period of the present century. Congress has always refused to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and has repeatedly negatived propositions for this purpose, similar to the Wilmot Proviso. Four of the States which have been admitted into the Union since the adoption of the Constitution, were slaveholding States when they severally became members of the Confederacy, and in two others, Kansas and Nebraska, the act of Congress passed for the purpose of removing the restrictions of the Missouri compromise, declared that the people should be perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Under these circumstances, it is the duty of every good citizen to abide by the decision of the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws, and to permit the question to be banished from the political arena. Should he refuse to perform this duty, he must be prepared to see the evils which he may produce, recoil upon himself and his children.

I have purposely confined myself to the general principles involved in the decision, without alluding to the particular circumstances of the case. These circumstances are familiar to the public, and the law is open to all. The court has solemnly adjudged that the Missouri compromise line, which had been established by the legislative power, was unconstitutional and void, during the entire period it remained on the statute book. Whether it was wise in the court to reverse the decision of the two preceding co-ordinate branches of the government, after this had been in force for more than thirty years, is not now the question. The point is, what is the present law? Is it the duty of the President to submit to the decision of the court, or to violate the law? Shall he decide for himself whether he will obey the law, or will he resign his office? Such questions can never arise in a country governed by laws. Any other rule of action than implicit obedience to the law of the land, would subject the government to the will of the President, and convert us into a military despotism. Our only safety consists in the stern resolve of the people that they will support the Constitution and laws, let the consequences be what they may. Fortunately, the Supreme Court has settled the law, and the President has only to perform his duty.

It was well and wise to confer this power on Congress, because, had it been left to the States, its efficient exercise would have been impossible. In that event any one State could have effectually continued the trade not only for itself but for all the other slave States, though never so much against their will. And why? Because African slaves, when once brought within the limits of any one State, in accordance with its laws, cannot practically be excluded from any other State where slavery exists. And even if all the States had separately passed laws prohibiting the importation of slaves, these laws would have failed of effect for want of a naval force to capture the slavers and to guard the coasts. Such a force no State can employ in time of peace without the consent of Congress.

These acts of Congress, it is believed, have, with very rare and insignificant exceptions, accomplished their purposes. For a period of more than half a century there has been no perceptible addition to the number of our domestic slaves. During this period their advancement in civilization has far surpassed that of any other portion of the African race. The light and the blessings of Christianity have been extended to them, and both their moral and physical condition has been greatly improved.

Reopen the trade, and it would be difficult to determine whether the effect would be more deleterious on the interests of the master or on those of the native-born slave. Of the evils to the master, the one most to be dreaded would be the introduction of wild, heathen and ignorant barbarians among the sober, orderly and quiet slaves, whose ancestors have been on the soil for several generations. This might tend to barbarize, demoralize and exasperate the whole mass, and produce most deplorable consequences.

The effect upon the existing slave would, if possible, be still more deplorable. At present he is treated with kindness and humanity. He is well fed, well clothed, and not overworked. His condition is incomparably better than that of the coolies which modern nations of high civilization have employed as a substitute for African slaves. Both the philanthropy and the self-interest of the master have combined to produce this humane result. But let this trade be re-opened, and what will be the effect? The same, to a considerable extent, as on a neighboring Island—the only spot now on earth where the African slave-trade is openly tolerated; and this in defiance of solemn treaties with a power abundantly able at any moment to enforce their execution. There the master, intent upon present gain, extorts from the slave as much labor as his physical powers are capable of enduring—knowing that, when he comes to his relief, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the competition of rival African slave-traders. Should this ever be the case in our country—which I do not deem possible—the present useful character of the domestic institution, wherein those too old and too young to work are provided for with care and humanity, and those in the prime of labor are not overtasked, would undergo an unfortunate change. The feeling of mutual dependence and attachment which now exists between master and slave would be converted into mutual distrust and hostility.

But we are obliged as a Christian and moral nation to consider what would be the effect upon unhappy Africa itself if we should reopen the slave-trade. This would give the unnatural impulse and extension which it has never had, even in its palmies days. The numerous victims required to supply it would convert the whole slave coast into a perfect Pandemonium, for which this country would be held responsible in the eyes both of God and man. Its petty tribes would then be constantly engaged in predatory wars against each other for the purpose of seizing slaves to supply the American market. All hopes of African civilization would thus be ended.

On the other hand, when a market for African slaves shall no longer be furnished in Cuba, and thus all the world be closed against this trade, we may then indulge a reasonable hope for the gradual improvement of Africa. The chief motive of war among the tribes will cease whenever there is no longer any demand for slaves. The resources of that fertile but miserable country might then be developed by the hand of industry and afford subjects for legitimate foreign and domestic commerce. In this manner Christianity and civilization may gradually penetrate the existing gloom.

The wisdom of the course pursued by this Government towards China has been vindicated by the event. Whilst we sustained a neutral position in the war waged by Great Britain and France against the Chinese empire, our late minister, in obedience to his instructions, judiciously co-operated with the ministers of these powers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty the just concessions demanded by the interests of foreign commerce. The result is that satisfactory treaties have been concluded with China by the respective ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia. Our "treaty, or general convention of peace, amity and commerce," with that empire was concluded at Tientsin on the 18th June, 1858, and was ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the 21st December following.

On the 15th December, 1858, John E. Ward, a distinguished citizen of Georgia, was duly commissioned as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China. He left the United States for the place of his destination on the 5th of February, 1859, bearing with him the ratified copy of this treaty, and arrived at Shanghai on the 28th of May. From thence he proceeded to Pekin on the 16th June, but did not arrive in that city until the 27th of July. Accordi g to the terms of the treaty the ratifications were to be exchanged on or before the 18th June, 1859. This was rendered impossible by reasons and events beyond his control. not necessary to detail; but still it is due to the Chinese authorities at Shanghai to state that they always assured him no advantage should be taken of the delay, and this pledge has been faithfully redeemed.

On the arrival of Mr. Ward at Pekin he requested an audience of the Emperor to present his letter of credence.—This he did not obtain, in consequence of his very proper refusal to submit to the humiliating ceremonies required by the etiquette of this strange people in approaching their sovereign. Nevertheless, the interviews on this question were conducted in the most friendly spirit and with all due regard to his personal feelings and the honor of his country.—When a presentation to his Majesty was found to be impossible, the letter of credence from the President was received with peculiar honors by Kweiliang, "the Emperor's prime minister and the second man in the empire to the Emperor himself." The ratifications of the treaty were afterwards, on the 16th of August, exchanged in proper form at Pei-tsang. As the exchange did not take place until after the day prescribed by the treaty, it is deemed proper, before its publication, again to submit it to the Senate.

It is but simple justice to the Chinese authorities to observe, that, throughout the whole transaction, they appear to have acted in good faith and in a friendly spirit towards the United States. It is true this has been done after their own peculiar fashion; but we ought to regard with a lenient eye the ancient customs of an empire dating back for thousands of years, so far as this may be consistent with our own national honor. The conduct of our minister on the occasion has received my entire approbation.

In order to carry out the spirit of this treaty, and to give it full effect, it became necessary to conclude two supplemental conventions—the one for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens, and the other to fix the tariff on imports and exports, and to regulate the transit duties and trade of our merchants with China. This duty was satisfactorily performed by our late minister. These conventions bear date at Shanghai on the 8th November, 1858. Having been considered in the light of binding agreements subsidiary to the principal treaty, and to be carried into execution without delay, they do not provide for any formal ratification or exchange of ratifications by the contracting parties. This was not deemed necessary by the Chinese, who are already proceeding in good faith to satisfy the claims of our citizens, and, it is hoped, to carry out the other provisions of the conventions. Still I thought it was proper to submit them to the Senate, by which they were ratified on the 3d March, 1859. The ratified copies, however, did not reach Shanghai until after the departure of our minister to Pekin, and these conventions could not, therefore, be exchanged at the same time with the principal treaty. No doubt is entertained that they will be ratified and exchanged by the Chinese government, should this be thought advisable; but, under the circumstances presented, I shall consider them binding engagements from their date on both parties, and cause them to be published as such for the information and guidance of our merchants trading with the Chinese empire.

It affords me much satisfaction to inform you that all our difficulties with the republic of Paraguay have been satisfactorily adjusted. It happily did not become necessary to employ the force for this purpose which Congress had placed at my command, under their joint resolution of 2d June, 1858. On the contrary, the President of that republic, in a friendly spirit, acceded promptly to the just and reasonable demands of the Government of the United States. Our commissioner arrived at Assumption, the capital of the republic, on the 25th of January, 1859, and left it on the 10th of February, having in three weeks ably and successfully accomplished all the objects of his mission. The treaties which he has concluded will be immediately submitted to the Senate.

In the view that the employment of other than peaceful means might become necessary to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay, a strong naval force was concentrated in the waters of the La Plata to await contingencies, whilst our commissioner ascended the rivers to Assumption. The Navy Department is entitled to great credit for the promptness, efficiency, and economy with which this expedition was fitted out and conducted. It consisted of 19 armed vessels, great and small, carrying 200 guns and 2,500 men, all under the command of the veteran and gallant Shubrick. The entire expenses of the expedition have been defrayed out of the ordinary appropriations for the naval service, except the sum of $289,000, applied to the purchase of seven of the steamers, constituting a part of it, under the authority of the naval appropriation act of the 3d March last. It is believed that these steamers are worth more than their cost, and they are all now usefully and actively employed in the naval service.

The appearance of so large a force, fitted out in such a prompt manner, in the far distant waters of the La Plata, and the admirable conduct of the officers and men employed in it, have had a happy effect in favor of our country throughout all that remote portion of the world.

Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other governments on the continent of Europe, unless we may except that of Spain, happily continue to be of the most friendly character.

In my last annual message I presented a statement of the unsatisfactory condition of our relations with Spain; and I regret to say that this has not materially improved. Without special reference to other claims, even the "Cuban claims," the payment of which has been ably urged by our ministers, and in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, remain unsatisfied, notwithstanding both their justice and their amount ($128,635 54) had been recognised and ascertained by the Spanish government itself.

I again recommend that an appropriation be made "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." In common with two of my predecessors, I entertain no doubt that this is required by our treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795. The failure to discharge this obligation has been employed by the cabinet of Madrid as a reason against the settlement of our claims.

I need not repeat the arguments which I urged in my last annual message in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase. My opinions on that measure remain unchanged. I, therefore, again invite the serious attention of Congress to that important subject. Without a recognition of this policy on their part, it will be almost impossible to institute negotiations with any reasonable prospect of success.

Until a recent period there was good reason to believe that I should be able to announce to you on the present occasion that our difficulties with Great Britain, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, had been finally adjusted in a manner alike honorable and satisfactory to both parties.—From causes, however, which the British government had not anticipated, they have not yet completed treaty arrangements with the republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two governments. It is, nevertheless, confidently expected that this good work will ere long be accomplished.

Whilst indulging the hope that no other subject remained which could disturb the good understanding between the two countries, the question arising out of the adverse claims of the parties to the Island of San Juan, under the Oregon treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, suddenly assumed a threatening prominence. In order to prevent unfortunate collisions on that remote frontier, the late Secretary of State, on the 17th July, 1855, addressed a note to Mr. Crampton, then British minister at Washington, communicating to him a copy of the instructions which he [Mr. Marcy] had given, on the 14th July, to Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territo y, having a special reference to an "apprehended conflict between our citizens and the British subjects on the Island of San Juan." To prevent this, the governor was instructed "that the officers of the Territory should abstain from all acts on the disputed grounds which are calculated to provoke any conflicts, so far as it can be done without implying the concession to the authorities of Great Britain of an exclusive right over the premises. The title ought to be settled before either party should attempt to exclude the other by force, or exercise complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the fairly disputed limits."

In acknowledging the receipt on the next day of Mr. Marcy's note, the British minister expressed his entire concurrence "in the propriety of the course recommended to the governor of Washington Territory by your [Mr. Marcy's] instructions to that officer," and stating that he had "lost no time in transmitting a copy of that document to the governor-general of British North America," and had "earnestly recommended to his Excellency to take such measures as to him may appear best calculated to secure, on the part of the British local authorities and the inhabitants of the neighborhood of the line in question, the exercise of the same spirit of forbearance which is inculcated by you [Mr. Marcy] on the authorities and citizens of the United States."

Thus matters remained upon the faith of this arrangement until the 9th July last, when Gen. Harney paid a visit to the island. He found upon it twenty-five American residents with their families, and also an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company for the purpose of raising sheep. A short time before his arrival one of these residents had shot an animal belonging to the company, whilst trespassing upon his premises, for which, however, he offered to pay twice its value; but that was refused. Soon after "the chief factor of the company at Victoria, Mr. Dalles, son-in-law of Governor Douglas, came to the island in the British sloop-of-war Satellite, and threatened to take "this American (Mr. Cutler) by force to Victoria, to answer for the trespass he had committed. The American seized his rifle and told Mr. Dalles if any such attempt was made he would kill him on the spot. The affair then ended."

Under these circumstances, the American settlers presented a petition to the General, "through the United States inspector of customs, Mr. Hubbs, to place a force upon the island to protect them from the Indians as well as the oppressive interference of the authorities of the Hudson Bay Company at Victoria, with their rights as American citizens." The General immediately responded to this petition, and ordered Captain George E. Pickett, 9th infantry, "to establish his company on Bellevue, or San Juan island, on some suitable position near the harbor at the southeastern extremity." This order was promptly obeyed, and a military post was established at the place designated. The force was afterwards increased, so that by the last return the whole number of troops then on the island amounted in the aggregate to 691 men.

Whilst I do not deem it proper on the present occasion to go further into the subject, and discuss the weight which ought to be attached to the statements of the British colonial authorities, contesting the accuracy of the information on which the gallant General acted, it was due to him that I should thus present his own reasons for issuing the order to Captain Pickett. From these it is quite clear his object was to prevent the British authorities on Vancouver's island from exercising jurisdiction over American residents on the Island of San Juan, as well as to protect them against the incursions of the Indians.

Much excitement prevailed for some time throughout that region, and serious danger of collision between the parties was apprehended. The British had a large naval force in the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple justice to the admiral on that station to state that he wisely and discreetly forbore to commit any hostile act, but determined to refer the whole afair to his government. And all parties acted thus.

This aspect of the matter, in my opinion, demanded serious attention. It would have been a great calamity for both nations had they been precipitated into acts of hostility not on the question of title to the island, but merely concerning what should be its condition during the intervening period whilst the two governments might be employed in settling the question to which of them it belongs. For this reason Lieut. Gen. Scott was despatched on the 17th September last to Washington Territory to take immediate command of the United States forces on the Pacific coast, should he deem this necessary. The main object of his mission was to carry out the spirit of the precautionary arrangement between the late Secretary of State and the British minister, and thus to prevent the peace and prevent collision between the British and American authorities pending the negotiations between the two governments. Entertaining no doubt of the validity of our title, I need scarcely add that, in my event, American citizens were to be placed on a footing at least as favorable as that of British subjects, it being understood that Capt. Pickett's company should remain on the island. It is proper to observe that, considering the distance from the scene of action, and in ignorance of what might have transpired on the spot before the General's arrival, it was necessary to leave much to his discretion, and I am happy to state the event has proven that this discretion could not have been intrusted to more competent hands. Gen. Scott has recently returned from his mission, having successfully accomplished its objects, and there is no longer any good reason to apprehend a collision between the forces of the two countries during the pendency of the existing negotiations.

I regret to inform you that there has been no improvement in the affairs of Mexico since my last annual message, and I am again obliged to ask the earnest attention of Congress to the unhappy condition of that republic.

The constituent Congress of Mexico, which adjourned on the 17th of February, 1857, adopted a constitution and provided for a popular election. This took place in the following July, [1857,] and General Comonfort was chosen President, almost without opposition. At the same election a new Congress was chosen, whose first session commenced on the 16th of September, [1857.] By the constitution of 1857 the presidential term was to begin on the 1st of December, [1857,] and continue for four years. On that day Gen. Comonfort appeared before the assembled Congress in the city of Mexico, took the oath to support the new constitution, and was duly inaugurated as President. Within a month afterwards he had been driven from the capital, and, a military rebellion had assigned the supreme power of the republic to General Zuloaga. The constitution provided that in the absence of the President his office should devolve upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and, Gen. Comonfort having left the country, this functionary, Gen. Juarez, proceeded to form, at Guanajuato, a constitutional government. Before this was officially known, however, at the capital, the government of Zuloaga had been recognised by the entire diplomatic corps, including the minister of the United States, as the *de facto* government of Mexico. The constitutional President, nevertheless, maintained his position with firmness, and was soon established with his cabinet at Vera Cruz. Meanwhile, the government of Zuloaga was earnestly resisted in many parts of the republic, and even in the capital, a portion of the army having pronounced against it, its functions were declared terminated, and an assembly of citizens was invited for the choice of a new President. This assembly elected General Miramon, but that officer repudiated the plan under which he was chosen, and Zuloaga was thus restored to his previous position. He assumed it, however, only to withdraw from it, and Miramon, having become, by his appointment, "President Substitute," continues, with that title, at the head of the insurgent party.

In my last annual message I communicated to Congress the circumstances under which the late Minister of the United States suspended his official relations with the central government, and withdrew from the country. It was impossible to maintain friendly intercourse with agovernment, like that at the capital, under whose usurped authority wrongs were constantly committed on our citizens, but never redressed. Had this been an established government, with its power extending, by the consent of the people, over the whole of Mexico, a resort to hostilities against it would have been quite justifiable, and indeed necessary. But the country was a prey to civil war; and it was hoped that the success of the constitutional President might lead to a condition of things less injurious to the United States. This success became so probable that, in January last, I employed a reliable agent to visit Mexico, and report to me the actual condition and prospects of the contending parties. In consequence of his report, and from information which reached me from other sources, favorable to the prospects of the constitutional cause, I felt justified in appointing a new minister to Mexico, who might embrace the earliest suitable opportunity of restoring our diplomatic relations with that republic. For this purpose a distinguished citizen of Maryland was selected, who proceeded on his mission on the 8th of March last, with discretionary authority to recognise the government of President Juarez, if on his arrival in Mexico he should find it entitled to such recognition, according to the established practice of the United States. On the 7th of April following, Mr. McLane presented his credentials to President Juarez, having no hesitation "in pronouncing the government of Juarez to be the only existing government of the Republic." He was cordially received by the authorities at Vera Cruz, and they have ever since manifested the most friendly disposition towards the United States. Unhappily, however, the constitutional government has not been able to establish its power over the whole republic. It is supported by a large majority of the people and the States, but there are important parts of the country where it can enforce no obedience. General Miramon maintains himself at the capital; and in some of the distant provinces there are military governors who pay little respect to the decrees of either government. In the mean time the excesses which always attend upon civil war, especially in Mexico, are constantly recurring. Outrages of the worst description are committed both upon persons and property. There is scarcely any form of injury which has not been suffered by our citizens in Mexico during the last few years. We have been nominally at peace with that republic, but "so far as the interests of our commerce or of our citizens who have visited the country as merchants, shipmasters, or in other capacities, are concerned, we might as well have been at war." Life has been insecure, property unprotected, and trade impossible, except at a risk of loss which prudent men cannot be expected to incur. Important contracts, involving large expenditures, entered into by the central government, have been set at defiance by the local governments. Peaceful American residents, occupying their rightful possessions, have been suddenly expelled the country, in defiance of treaties, and by the mere force of arbitrary power. Even the course of justice has not been safe from control, and a recent decree of Miramon permits the intervention of government in all suits where either party is a foreigner. Vessels of the United States have been seized without law, and a consular officer who protested against such seizure has been fined and imprisoned for disrespect to the authorities. Military contributions have been levied in violation of every principle of right, & the American who resisted the lawless demand has had his property forcibly taken away, and has been himself banished. From a conflict of authority in different parts of the country, tariff duties which have been paid in one place have been exacted over again in another place. Large numbers of our citizens have been arrested and imprisoned without any form of examination or any opportunity for a hearing, and even when released have only obtained their liberty after much suffering and injury, and without any hope of redress. The wholesale massacre of Crabbe and his associates without trial in Sonora, as well as the seizure and murder of four sick Americans who had taken shelter in the house of an American, upon the soil of the United States, was communicated to Congress at its last session. Murders of a still more atrocious character have been committed in the very heart of Mexico, under the authority of Miramon's government, during the present year. Some of these were only worthy of a barbarous age, and, if they had not been clearly proven, would have seemed impossible in a country which claims to be civilized. Of this description was the brutal massacre in April last, by order of Gen. Marquez, of three American physicians, who were seized in the hospital at Tacubaya while attending upon the sick and the dying of both parties, and without trial, as without crime, were hurried away to speedy execution. Little less shocking was the recent fate of Ormond Chase, who was shot in Tepic on the 7th of August by order of the same Mexican general, not only without trial, but without any conjecture by his friends of the cause of his arrest. He is represented as a young man of good character and intelligence, who had made numerous friends in Tepic by the courage and humanity which he had displayed on several trying occasions, and his death was as unexpected as it was shocking to the whole community. Other outrages might be enumerated, but these are sufficient to illustrate the wretched state of the country and the unprotected condition of the persons and property of our citizens in Mexico.

In all these cases our ministers have been constant and faithful in their demands for redress, but both they and this government, which they have successively represented, have been wholly powerless to make their demands effective.—Their testimony in this respect, and in reference to the only remedy which, in their judgments, would meet the exigency, has been both uniform and emphatic. "Nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government of the United States (wrote our late minister in 1856) and of its purpose to punish these wrongs will avail. I assure you that the universal belief here is that there is nothing to be apprehended from the government of the United States, and that local Mexican officials can commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity." "I hope the President" (wrote our present minister in August last) "will feel authorized to ask from Congress the power to enter Mexico with the military forces of the United States, at the call of the constitutional authorities, in order to protect the citizens and the treaty rights of the United States. Unless such a power is conferred upon him, neither the one nor the other will be respected in the existing state of anarchy and disorder, and the outrages already perpetrated will never be chastised; and, as I assured you in my No. 23, all these evils must increase until every vestige of order and government disappears from the country." I have been reluctantly led to the same opinion, and, in justice to my countrymen who have suffered wrongs from Mexico, and who may still suffer them, I feel bound to announce this conclusion to Congress.

The case presented, however, is not merely a case of individual claims, although our just claims against Mexico have reached a very large amount. Nor is it merely the case of protection to the lives and property of the few Americans who may still remain in Mexico, although the life and property of every American citizen ought to be sacredly protected in every quarter of the world. But it is a question which relates to the future as well as to the present and the past, and which involves, indirectly at least, the whole subject of our duty to Mexico as a neighboring State. The exercise of the power of the United States in that country to redress the wrongs and protect the rights of our own citizens is none the less to be desired, because efficient and necessary aid may thus be rendered at the same time to restore peace and order to Mexico itself. In the accomplishment of this result the people of the United States must necessarily feel a deep and earnest interest. Mexico ought to be a rich and prosperous and powerful republic. She possesses an extensive territory, a fertile soil, and an incalculable store of mineral wealth. She occupies an important position between the Gulf and the ocean for transit routes and for commerce. Is it possible that such a country as this can be given up to anarchy and ruin without an effort from any quarter for its rescue and its safety? Will the commercial nations of the world, which have so many interests connected with it, remain wholly indifferent to such a result?—Can the United States especially, which ought to share most largely in its commercial intercourse, allow their immediate neighbor thus to destroy itself and injure them? Yet, without support from some quarter, it is impossible to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among nations and enter upon a career which promises any good results. The aid which she requires, and which the interests of all commercial countries require that she should have, it belong to this government to render, not only by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, along whose territory we have a continuous frontier of nearly a thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our established policy, which is inconsistent with the intervention of any European Power in the domestic concerns of that republic.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is derelict to its highest duties. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy.—We may in vain apply to the constitutional government of Vera Cruz, although it is well disposed to do us justice, for adequate redress. Whilst its authority is acknowledged in all the important ports and throughout the sea-coasts of the republic, its power does not extend to the city of Mexico and the States in its vicinity, where nearly all the recent outrages have been committed on American citizens. We must penetrate into the interior before we can reach the offenders, and this can only be done by passing through the territory in the occupation of the constitutional government. The most acceptable and least difficult mode of accomplishing the object will be to act in concert with that government. Their consent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained; but if not, our obligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights, secured by treaty, would not be the less imperative. For these reasons, I recommend to Congress to pass a law authorizing the President, under such conditions as they may deem expedient, to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future. I purposely refrain from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or volunteers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the decision of Congress. I would merely observe that, should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country sufficiently large to overawe with the feelings of our unfortunate fellow-citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that republic. Such an accession to the forces of the constitutional government would enable it soon to reach the city of Mexico and extend its power over the whole republic. In that event there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them. The constitutional government have ever evinced a strong desire to do us justice, and this might be secured in advance by a preliminary treaty.

It may be said that these measures will, at least indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations. But does the present case fairly constitute an exception? An adjoining republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself.—She is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or to prevent the incursions of banditti into our territory. In her fate and in her fortune—in her power to to establish and maintain a settled government we have a far deeper interest, socially, commercially, and politically than any other nation. She is now a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different factions. As a good neighbor, shall we not extend to her a helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty, for the maintenance of our established policy.

I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message that authority may be given to the President to establish one or more temporary military posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, where these may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican citizens against the incursions and depredations of the Indians, as well as of lawless rovers on that remote region. The establishment of one such post at a point called Arispe, in Sonora, in a country now almost depopulated by the hostile inroads of the Indians from our side of the line, would, it is believed, have prevented much injury and many cruelties during the past season. A state of lawlessness and violence prevails on that distant frontier. Life and property there, are wholly insecure. The population of Arizona, now numbering more than 10,000 souls, are practically destitute of government, of laws, or of any regular administration of justice. Murder, rapine, and other crimes are committed with impunity. I, therefore, again call the attention of Congress to the necessity for establishing a territorial government over Arizona.

The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual message, failed to receive the ratification of the government of that republic, for reasons which I need not enumerate. A similar treaty has been since concluded between the parties bearing date on the 16th March, 1859, which has already been ratified by the Nicaragua Congress. This will be immediately submitted to the Senate for their ratification. Its provisions cannot, I think, fail to be acceptable to the people of both countries.

Our claims against the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua remain unredressed, though they are pressed in an earnest manner, and not without hope of success.

I deem it to be my duty once more earnestly to recommend to Congress the passage of a law authorizing the President to employ the naval force at his command for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens passing in transit across the Panama, Nicaragua, and Tehuantepec routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations. I shall not repeat the arguments employed in former messages in support of this measure. Suffice it to say that the lives of many of our people, and the security of vast amounts of treasure passing and repassing over one or more of these routes between the Atlantic and Pacific, may be deeply involved in the action of Congress on this subject.

I would, also, again recommend to Congress that authority be given the President to employ the naval force to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and lawless seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the Spanish American States when these countries may be in a disturbed and revoluntionary condition. The mere knowledge that such an authority had been conferred, as I have already stated, would of itself, in a great degree, prevent the evil. Neither would this require any additional appropriation for the naval service.

The chief objection urged against the grant of this authority is, that Congress, by conferring it, would violate the constitution—that it would be a transfer of the war-making, or, strictly speaking, the war-declaring power to the Executive. If this were well founded, it would, of course, be conclusive. A very brief examination, however, will place this objection at rest.

Congress possess the sole and exclusive power, under the constitution, "to declare war." They alone can "raise and support armies," and "provide and maintain a navy." But after Congress shall have declared war, and provided the force necessary to carry it on, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, can alone employ this force in making war against the enemy. This is the plain language, and history proves that it was the well known intention of the framers of the Constitution.

It will not be denied that the general "power to declare war" is without limitation, and embraces within itself not only what writers on the law of nations term a public or perfect war, but also an imperfect war—and, in short, every species of hostility, however confined or limited. Without the authority of Congress the President cannot fire a hostile gun in any case, except to repel the attacks of an enemy. It will not be doubted that under this power Congress could, if they thought proper, authorize the President to employ the force at his command to seize a vessel belonging to an American citizen which had been illegally and unjustly captured in a foreign port and restore it to its owner. But can Congress only act after the fact—after the mischief has been done? Have they no power to confer upon the President the authority in advance to furnish instant redress should such a case afterwards occur? Must they wait until the mischief has been done, and can they apply the remedy only when it is too late? To confer this authority to meet future cases under circumstances strictly specified, is as clearly within the war-declaring power as such an authority conferred upon the President by act of Congress after the deed had been done. In the progress of a great nation many exigencies must arise imperatively requiring that Congress should authorise the President to act promptly on certain conditions which may or may not afterwards arise. Our history has already presented a number of such cases. I shall refer only to the latest.

Under the resolution of June 2d, 1858, "for the adjustment of difficulties with the government of Paraguay," the President is "authorized to adopt such measures and use such forces as in his judgment may be necessary and advisable in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the government of Paraguay." "Just satisfaction" for what?—For "the attack upon the United States steamer Water Witch," and "other matters referred to in the annual message of the President." Here the power is expressly granted upon the condition that the government of Paraguay shall refuse to render this "just satisfaction." In this and other similar cases Congress have conferred upon the President power in advance to employ the army and navy upon the happening of contingent future events; and this most certainly is embraced within the power to declare war.

Now, if this conditional and contingent power could be constitutionally conferred upon the President in the case of Paraguay, why may it not be conferred for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens in the event that they may be violently and unlawfully attacked in passing over the transit routes to and from California, or assailed by the seizure of their vessels in a foreign port? To deny this power is to render the navy in a great degree useless for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens in countries where neither protection nor redress can be otherwise obtained.

The Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859 without having passed the "act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860." This act also contained an appropriation "to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859." I believe this is the first instance since the origin of the Federal Government, now more than seventy years ago, when any Congress went out of existence without having passed all the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government until the regular period for the meeting of a new Congress.—This event imposed on the Executive a grave responsibility. It presents a choice of evils.

Had this omission of duty occurred at the first session of the last Congress the remedy would have been plain. I might then have instantly recalled them to complete their work—and this without expense to the government. But on the 4th of March last there were fifteen of the thirty-three States which had not elected any representatives to the present Congress. Had Congress been called together immediately, pay the Interest on the public debt, leaving a balance of sixty-three million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and seven dollars and forty-five cents, ($63,328,307 45) for the estimated ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861. Upon these estimates a balance will be left in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1861, of thirteen million eight hundred and ninety-one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and sixty-one cents, ($13,891,879 61.)

But this balance, as well as that estimated to remain in the treasury on the 1st July, 1860, will be reduced by such appropriations as shall be made by law to carry into effect certain Indian treaties during the present fiscal year, asked for by the Secretary of the Interior, to the amount of $530,350, and upon the estimates of the Postmaster General for the service of his Department the last fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1859, amounting to $4,296,069, together with the further estimate of that officer for the service of the present fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, being $5,526,324, making an aggregate of $10,361,683.

Should these appropriations be made as requested by the proper Departments, the balance in the treasury on the 30th June, 1861, will not, it is estimated, exceed three million five hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-one cents, ($3,530,196 61)

I transmit herewith the reports of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations well worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

It will appear from the report of the Secretary of War that the army expenditure have been materially reduced by a system of rigid economy, which, in his opinion, offers every guarantee that the reduction will be permanent. The estimates of the Department for the next have been reduced two millions of dollars below the estimates for the present fiscal year, and half a million of dollars below the amount granted for this year at the last session of Congress.

The expenditures of the Post Office Department during the past